

Soviets expect accord on chemicals

LONDON (AP) — A Soviet arms control official on Friday predicted "agreement in principle" by the end of this year on a long-sought international ban on chemical weapons. Yuri Nazarkin, chemical weapons specialist in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a news conference the "main outstanding issues" could be settled in the next few months. Formal drafting and ratifying of a convention would follow next year, he said. Mr. Nazarkin headed a team of Soviet specialists who conferred Thursday with British officials, principally on a British compromise proposal to break a deadlock on inspection provisions of a chemical weapons accord. The United States proposed in 1984 that countries signing a convention would have the right to on-site inspection of any suspicious chemical production in another country. The Soviet said this would violate national security. Last July, Britain suggested as a compromise that a country suspected by another signatory of manufacturing chemical weapons would have 10 days to produce evidence — short of inspection — that it was innocent.

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Italy to seek SDI contracts

WASHINGTON (R) — Italy has signed a pact to bid for U.S. "Star Wars" anti-missile research contracts, the Defense Department announced Friday. Italian firms are now free to compete for contracts, although the Italian government says this does not mean it gives political or military support to "Star Wars." Italy is the fourth U.S. ally formally to join President Reagan's "Star Wars" programme, officially called the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Britain, West Germany, and Israel earlier joined the effort to develop a space and land based anti-missile shield. "We expect that Italian participation in SDI research will contribute significantly to the SDI, helping to increase the programme's effectiveness, reduce its overall cost, and accelerate its schedule," the Pentagon said in a statement. It said the details of the agreement, signed by Italy and the United States, were classified but that the pact would provide a comprehensive basis for participation of Italian industry in "Star Wars."

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Egypt briefs PLO on Alexandria talks

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has briefed the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on its summit with Israel, its hopes for an international Middle East conference and revival of joint PLO-Jordanian peace moves. PLO officials said Friday. Foreign Minister Ahmad Esmat Abdul Meguid had a 70-minute meeting here on Thursday with PLO representative Al Tayeb Abdul Rahim on ways of convening a peace conference and the issue of Palestinian representation, the officials said.

League adjourns council meeting

TUNIS (AP) — The council of the 21-nation Arab League adjourned its 86th ordinary session late Thursday without taking any action on an attempt by Syria and Libya to seek the league's endorsement of their protests against the meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel. The council, meeting at ambassador level, decided to reconvene the session on Oct. 17 to give Arab foreign ministers at the U.N. General Assembly in New York an opportunity to attend. A council communiqué made no reference to the protests against the Hassan-Peres meeting expressed by the delegates of Syria and Libya. League sources said this reflected the majority view that the league should no longer stress inter-Arab differences.

Howe meets ANC leader today

LONDON (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will hold talks on Saturday with African National Congress (ANC) leader Oliver Tambo, the highest-level meeting between the British government and the banned South African nationalist group, the Foreign Office said Friday. A spokesman said the talks, at Mr. Howe's official country residence in Chevening, southeast England, would be on South Africa but said there was no specific agenda.

Cyprus on alert

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus police were placed on high alert on Friday after being warned of possible guerrilla attacks against Israeli targets on the island, security sources said. Police had received intelligence reports that an operation against Israeli targets might be planned in Cyprus, the sources told Reuters.

Venice to host '87 7-nation summit

ROME (R) — Italy has decided on Venice as the site of the 1987 summit meeting of the leading industrialised nations. Venice hosted the 1980 summit, and authorities found it ideal for security because the canals could be blocked off to bar access to meeting sites. The annual summits are attended by the leaders of the United States, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Italy. This year's meeting was held in Tokyo.

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Reagan discusses Danilooff detention with Shevardnadze

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan held an unscheduled meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Friday and U.S. officials said the focus of the meeting was the detention in Moscow of American journalist Nicholas Danilooff.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan wanted to express his views directly to the minister, here for superpower summit talks with Secretary of State George Shultz, on the continuing restriction of Danilooff on spy charges. The meeting lasted about an hour and afterwards Mr. Shevardnadze left as he had arrived — by a White House back door. No information was immediately available on what had happened at the unscheduled meeting.

Israelis, allies battle trapped resistance fighters after 11 SLA men killed

BEIRUT (AP) — Israeli troops and their predominantly Christian militia allies were reported closing in Friday on resistance fighters trapped in South Lebanon after staging the biggest attack against Israel's Lebanese allies in four years.

Beirut-based radio stations said militiamen of the South Lebanon Army (SLA) with direct support of Israeli troops were moving in to capture 12 guerrillas who are surrounded south of the Christian stronghold of Jezzine. As the fighting raged south of Jezzine, the largest Christian town in southern Lebanon, a landmine exploded west of the town at mid-morning Friday, killing five leftist militiamen and wounding two others.

The explosion occurred on a military dirt road between Jezzine and the port city of Sidon, the provincial capital of South Lebanon.

Police in Sidon said SLA militiamen had planted the mine. Two other mines were discovered nearby and safely defused by leftist militiamen, according to police.

Voice of Lebanon radio station

U.N. chief is against UNIFIL withdrawal

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Friday he could not recommend withdrawal of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), whose troops have recently come under repeated attack by local armed groups.

In a report to the Security Council, he said the solution to the present situation lay in pressing Israel to withdraw from the so-called "security zone" it set up last year along the Lebanese side of the border.

The council was to meet later Friday at France's request to consider the report, based on a recent trip to the area by Under-Secretary General Marrack Goulding, the U.N. official in charge of peacekeeping operation. His mission following a spate of attacks on UNIFIL personnel that resulted in the death of four French and one Irish member of the 5,800-man UNIFIL. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said changes in the mandate of the eight-year-old U.N. force or its terms of reference were unlikely to resolve its present difficulties. But he said the force commander, Major General Gustav Haggblad of Finland, did propose having fewer, stronger and better-located positions, as well as additional armoured personnel carriers.

But there were signs that the surrounding atmosphere was cool. Mr. Shevardnadze was not asked to join the president at lunch, although the midday time was appropriate, and the customary pre-meeting picture session between president and prominent guest did not take place. Nor was there a photo session when Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze opened their long-awaited talks at the State Department earlier. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters that until they departed for the White

House Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze were closeted alone in Mr. Shultz's office for two hours and 45 minutes, except for interpreters. Their delegations waited in another room. "They got together and talked," he said.

Kalb would not characterise the talks, but said the Danilooff affair had been at the top of Mr. Shultz's agenda. Speakes told reporters Mr. Reagan met with Mr. Shevardnadze after Mr. Shultz phoned the president from the State Department and asked if he wanted to see the visitor.

Asked as the talks were proceeding whether the two would discuss any subjects other than the Danilooff case, Speakes replied, "I will wait until the conclusion of the meeting. I can certainly say (Danilooff) will be the first subject."

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(Continued on page 3)

Stockholm delegates hope for last-minute agreement

STOCKHOLM (R) — East and West on Friday held out hopes of breaking a last-minute deadlock at the European disarmament conference as the 35-nation talks entered their final day.

Moscow on Thursday suddenly hardened its stand on all issues following a major NATO concession that had been expected to clear the way for a final agreement after 31 months of negotiations.

But after all-night talks, Washington's European allies said they were much more hopeful about a compromise although few expected the conference to end by its deadline at 2200 GMT.

The chief Soviet delegate said Moscow could accept 90 per cent

Superpowers said closer on medium-range missiles accord

THE HAGUE (R) — The superpowers are closer to a deal on medium-range nuclear missiles following recent talks and the United States is keeping open the option of interim cuts in such weapons, the Dutch Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Responding to a report on Thursday in the NRC Handelsblad newspaper that said the United States had suggested a reduction to 200 nuclear warheads on each side and the Soviet Union a cut to 100 warheads each, a ministry spokesman said:

"The West keeps open the possibility that in these INF

string of villages from which the guerrillas were suspected of launching their raid, radio stations said. The night-long reprisal assaults were preceded by a massive bombardment of the 15 targeted villages on the slopes of the Sujud hills.

Lebanese police said at least two civilians were killed and eight wounded. The Islamic Resistance communiqué said three guerrillas were killed and six wounded in Thursday's fighting.

The communiqué also said that 12 fighters were cut off from the main group and were pinned down near Nabeh Al Taseh.

The confrontation underlined the remarkable growth in strength of the Islamic Resistance, a coalition of Iranian-backed Shiite extremists headed by Hezbollah (Party of God).

Israel Radio Friday quoted unidentified government officials as threatening to step up Israeli military involvement to support the 2,000-strong SLA because of the "escalation in resistance attacks."

of what the West had proposed on one of the two main sticking points and that the situation was "not catastrophic" on the other. The Stockholm talks must end in time for a review session of the European security conference to open in Vienna on Tuesday. Many Stockholm delegates have to attend the Vienna meeting.

The final day of the conference coincided with the scheduled start of a two-day Washington meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The crisis between the superpowers over the arrest of the U.S. reporter Nicholas Danilooff in Moscow had not been felt in Stockholm.

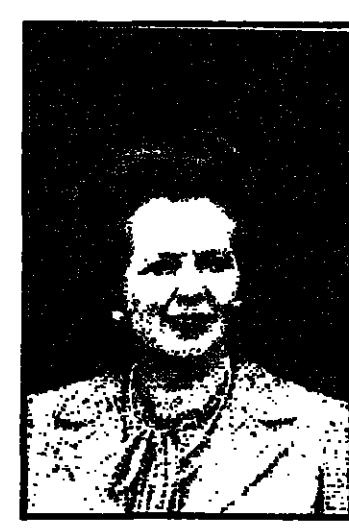
Early this week, Max Kampelman, chief U.S. negotiator to the Geneva arms talks which reconvened on Thursday, said Washington was prepared to consider "interim steps" towards cuts in intercontinental and medium-range weapons. The talks also cover space weapons.

King meets Thatcher today Baz briefs His Majesty on Alexandria summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein is scheduled to meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Saturday for talks on the latest developments in the Middle East and the current situation in the region, officials said Friday.

The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the King would be accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on his meeting with Mrs. Thatcher. Mr. Rifai flew to London late Thursday after talks in Bonn with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The King is on a private visit to London since early this month. He underwent a successful sinus



(Continued on page 3)

Iraq reports crushing new Iranian assault near Mehran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi forces crushed an Iranian offensive in the central sector of the warfront on Friday, killing 1,400 Iranian soldiers and wounding 3,000 others, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

It was the first Iraqi report of heavy fighting in the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre warfront since Tuesday, when Iran claimed advances in the region west of the Iranian border town of Mehran.

The Iraqi agency said the Iranians attacked a height in the region, and Iraqi forces were able to "wipe out 1,400 of the attacking forces and inflict injuries on about 3,000 Iranians while the rest fled."

"The situation settled decisively and completely in favour of Iraqi forces" at 11 a.m. on Friday, it said.

Iraqi forces "are exercising their control, with full force, on all the border hills," said the agency.

adding that Iranian troops have retreated to distant areas.

The Iraqis have been saying since Tuesday that minor clashes were taking place between an Iraqi "ambush group" and Iranian infantry companies in the central sector.

Friday's Iraqi announcement did not state the military significance of the height that the Iraqis attacked.

Iran, on the other hand, claimed Thursday that its forces had captured a string of hills, pushing 10 kilometres inside Iraqi territory.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency claimed Friday that Iranian forces captured slopes of a strategic hill in five hours of hand-to-hand combat with Iraqi troops.

It said an entire Iraqi battalion was "smashed." Several Iraqis were taken prisoner, it added.

IRNA said the hill was across

the border from Mehran, 170 kilometres southeast of Baghdad.

Mehran, long since abandoned by its civilian population, and nearby hills, have changed hands several times in the course of the six-year-old war.

Earlier on Friday, an Iraqi spokesman said Iraqi warplanes bombed Iran's vital Kharg island oil terminal Thursday night, scoring direct and destructive hits on the facility's west-side jetty.

The spokesman said the second raid against Kharg in three days was to prevent the Iranian regime from repairing it.

Iraqi warplanes on Tuesday carried out three massive raids against Kharg, forcing an indefinite suspension of oil loading operations from the terminal, according to Gulf-based shipping executives. About 90 per cent of Iran's oil exports move through Kharg.

Peres: Israel is ready for Int'l conference, page 2

Aquino ends triumphant visit to Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino ended a successful three-day visit to Washington on Friday, expressing the hope that talks with Communist-led rebels would bring peace to her country.

"Peace has a chance in our country," she told former Peace Corps volunteers in a short speech. She said the imprisonment of "Ninoy" as Benigno Aquino was known, by the ousted government of Ferdinand Marcos, and his hunger strike in protest at a death sentence, had convinced the Aquino family of the necessity to search for peace.

"We found an unexpected and unshakable peace" in those experiences, she said. "We gave peace a chance then, as we do now in ceaseless negotiations with the Communist rebels as an initial measure rather than escalated hostility," she added.

After the speech she headed for New York, where she was scheduled to hold talks with major banks on rescheduling some of the Philippines' massive \$26 billion debt.

She was also due to visit Boston, where she lived for three years in exile with her husband.

It was from Boston that Benigno Aquino returned to the Philippines to mount a political challenge to Marcos only to be assassinated as he stepped out of the aircraft at Manila airport.

Corazon Aquino's trip to Washington was marked by strong support for her policies from President Reagan and good economic news.

The World Bank agreed to give Manila a \$300 million loan that is expected to open the door to an International Monetary Fund (IMF) standby loan and rescheduling of some \$3.25 billion owed to commercial banks.

After a passionate speech to both houses of Congress on Thursday in which she appealed for financial help for her country's battered economy, the House of Representatives voted an additional \$200 million in aid.

Police reconstruct killing of French attache

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Police on Friday reconstructed the assassination of France's military attache in Beirut.

A previously unknown group calling itself the Revenge and Justice Front had claimed responsibility for the assassination of Colonel Christian Gouttierre, 60, in mainly Christian east Beirut on Thursday.

An anonymous caller on the group's behalf, however, failed to say whether the attack was linked to the recent spate of bombings in Paris. They were claimed by Lebanese factions seeking the freedom of three comrades imprisoned in France.

The campaign underscored France's predicament as the recipient of attacks from two distinct sources in war-torn Lebanon.

A string of bombings in Paris have been blamed on Christian Marxists from north Lebanon. The attacks on the French peacekeeping contingent in South Lebanon have been attributed to Shiite Muslim extremists backed by Iran.

The Middle East Reporter, a Beirut-based daily digest of Arab World affairs, said analysts here saw Col. Gouttierre's

assassination in the context of the Paris bombings.

The head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon was reported by local newspapers as saying Israel or the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) might be responsible for the killing.

Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan was talking to reporters in the northern town of Tripoli. "I do wish the perpetrators are tracked down. I would not be surprised if it turned out to be the work of Mossad (Israeli intelligence) or the group of Abu Ammar (PLO leader Yasser Arafat) for they ultimately follow the same direction," Brig. Kanaan told Beirut's independent An Nahar newspaper.

"It is in their interest that the situation should continue to create unrest," Brig. Kanaan added.

A police report released on Friday said Col. Gouttierre was shot and killed by a lone assassin who had at least two other accomplices waiting in as many cars to facilitate his escape.

Col. Gouttierre, wearing his uniform, had parked his car at the parking lot behind the French embassy's four-storey building in

Peres wants to pursue direct talks

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Israel will continue to seek direct negotiations with the Arab states for a solution to the Middle East conflict, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said.

"We are planning to go ahead with the peace momentum until by direct negotiations we find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to assure ... a different future, a quiet one without bloodshed," Mr. Peres told a reception sponsored by the International Sephardic Education Foundation.

Mr. Peres contended that Israel had over the last two years ended its occupation of Lebanon, changed its policies on the West Bank and resolved a territorial dispute with Egypt.

The agreement last week over the border territory of Taba, a strip of desert on the Sinai peninsula, was reached on the eve of his meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the first Egyptian-Israeli summit in five years.

In another speech to a Jewish gathering, Mr. Peres said his meeting with King Hassan of Morocco and the summit with Mr. Mubarak had paved the way for a full peace agreement in the Middle East.

"Peace too must be cultivated. It doesn't have an automatic existence in itself," Mr. Peres said. Mr. Peres arrived here from Ottawa, where he had talks with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

He previously paid a two-day visit to Washington, where he expressed support for an international peace conference to lead to direct Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

Peres: Israel is ready for Int'l conference, page 2

Opposition rallies behind Chirac

PARIS (Agencies) — Leaders of the nation's major opposition parties met one-by-one with Premier Jacques Chirac on Friday, then called on the nation to rally together to fight terrorism.

Georges Marchais, general secretary of the Communist Party, offered outright support for the policies of Mr. Chirac's centre-right coalition. The extreme-right National Front called for sterner measures and the Socialists said they wanted to avoid political polemic and "weld together the national community."

"We understand and approve all the initiatives that have been taken or must be taken to bring the terrorist plans to a halt," Mr. Marchais told reporters. "Mr. Chirac has reassured us, and he has declared that nothing will be done that could injure freedom and democracy."

A series of five bombings since Sept. 8 has left eight dead and 164 people wounded. The shadowy

groups claiming responsibility for the blasts vow they will escalate their attacks unless Georges Ibrahim Abdallah and other Middle East prisoners are freed from French prisons.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, president of the National Front, which won 35 seats in the National Assembly in March on a platform of a crackdown on crime and immigration, said the outbreak of terrorism proved that his party's ideas were well-founded.

"I told the leader of the government that he must bring the population into the anti-terrorist struggle and permit the most courageous citizens to show they will not be intimidated by this kind of menace," Mr. Le Pen said.

Later in the day Mr. Chirac was due to meet President Francois Mitterrand on his return from Indonesia and go to the Elysee Palace with senior ministers to discuss the bombings (See page 2). Mr. Chirac appeared to the French people Thursday night to

rally behind his government and stay united in the face of the wave of violence.

Socialist Party First Secretary Lionel Jospin said Friday he called on Mr. Chirac to give the public more information about the hunt for the bombers.

"Public opinion must be able to understand in order to meet this challenge," Mr. Jospin said. Mr. Marchais denied that his party was in favour of releasing Abdallah, the Lebanese guerrilla leader whose release from jail is the key demand of the bombers.

An opinion poll in the right-wing Le Figaro newspaper showed 70 per cent opposed to releasing Abdallah against 10 per cent in favour.

The poll by the Sofres organisation showed a big margin of support for the government's security measures but a split over whether France should strike militarily at countries found to be backing terrorism.

Growing attacks on troops put UNIFIL's future in question

By Ed Blanche
Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — The 5,800-man U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), under attack from Shi'ite Muslim extremists in South Lebanon, has been assailed from all sides since it arrived eight years ago to keep the peace.

Now, again, the future of the nine-nation U.N. force is in question. It is caught up once more in the Middle East's violent politics, power struggles between rival guerrilla groups and cost-cutting by contributing nations.

Four French U.N. soldiers and an Irish officer have been killed in bomb and gun attacks since Aug. 11, and 34 of the blue-helmeted troops have been wounded.

The 1,400-man French contingent has apparently been singled out by the Iranian-backed Shi'ite fundamentalists.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Wednesday that the militant Hezbollah, or Party of God, was behind the attacks because it believes the U.N. force is aiding the party's Shi'ite rivals of the secular Amal Movement.

The two factions are vying for control of Shi'ite-dominated South Lebanon. Hezbollah is pro-Iranian; Amal is backed by Syria.

Leaders of Hezbollah have charged the nine-nation U.N. force shields Israel against attacks by Islamic guerrillas.

Hezbollah, allied with

Palestinian commandos, have vowed to "liberate Jerusalem" and drive the Israelis and their militia allies from a 10-kilometre-deep "security belt" north of the Israeli border. The buffer zone overlaps the southern edges of the U.N. sector established when the U.N. force was formed in 1978. The force's mandate was to supervise the withdrawal of Israeli troops who invaded South Lebanon that year to destroy Palestinian commando bases.

UNIFIL's commander, Maj-Gen. Gustav Haugland of Finland, has redeployed the French battalion to less-exposed positions. Finnish, Ghanaian and Nepalese soldiers have taken over the abandoned French positions.

U.N. Under Secretary-General Marrack Goulding of Britain has been shuttling between Israel, Lebanon and Syria, the main power broker in divided Lebanon, to defuse the crisis.

But there are no guarantees that the attacks on UNIFIL will stop.

More than 100 UNIFIL soldiers have been killed, many in accidents, since 1978 and about 300 have been injured, many in action.

The original force consisted of battalions from Canada, Norway, Nepal, Sweden and Iran. They were transferred from U.N. truce supervision duties on the Golan Heights seized by Israel from Syria in the 1967 war.

They were later reinforced with other contingents, including the French. The French have left UNIFIL twice and returned. Iran pulled out after the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

The Dutch were called in, but pulled out last October, citing the safety of their 150-man company. Apart from France, the current UNIFIL lineup is Sweden, Norway, Ghana, Fiji, Ireland, Finland, Nepal and Italy.

The Palestinians, the Israelis, the Israeli-armed "South Lebanon Army," a mainly Falangist militia that mans the buffer zone, and even the more secular Shi'ite Amal militia have all clashed with the U.N. force over the years.

The Israelis have long pushed for UNIFIL's withdrawal, charging that the peace-keepers cannot prevent rocket attacks against northern Galilee settlements from South Lebanon or stop commando infiltrations.

Citing "security concerns," the Israelis have blocked UNIFIL from carrying out its mandate under U.N. Resolution 425 to help the Lebanese government extend its authority as far as the Israeli border.

President Ronald Reagan's administration has opposed congressional moves to slash U.S.

allocations for UNIFIL by \$18 million. But it has been vague about whether the money could be conjured up elsewhere.

The French and Irish, two of the main contributing nations, are reported to be considering pulling their men out of the danger zone. The Norwegians, whose men are isolated from the main U.N. zone, also are becoming nervous as security deteriorates.

A Lebanese analyst, who spoke on condition of anonymity, warned recently that a UNIFIL withdrawal would likely trigger a major eruption of bloodshed in Lebanon.

"It would signal open conflict between Hezbollah and Amal and give free rein to all those people who want to attack the buffer zone and Israel," he said.

The Shi'ite power struggle would likely spread to Beirut. A U.N. withdrawal would leave Israel free to do what it likes in South Lebanon, to carry out its "iron-fist" reprisals.

Brian Urquhart, Mr. Goulding's predecessor, warned before he handed over earlier this year: "It would be a great mistake to pull out UNIFIL. The secretary-general knows the dangers of such a move, but there are those who measure everything in money."

"They say UNIFIL costs too much. The same thing was said of the U.N. emergency force in Sinai in 1967 and everyone knows what happened when that force was withdrawn" — the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

S. Yemen prepares for elections

ADEN (R) — South Yemen will hold a nationwide parliamentary election in October after an 11-month delay, caused by strains within the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) which led to bloody factional fighting in January.

Officials say more than 660,000 people — everybody aged 18 or over in this country of 2.2 million — are eligible to vote to select the 111-member People's Supreme Council.

The elections, the second since independence from Britain in 1967, were to have taken place last November, but were put off over party bickering which eventually led to January's power struggle and the ouster of President Ali Nasser Mohammad.

South Yemen held its first parliamentary elections in 1978, a few months after Mr. Nasser Mohammad came to power in a bloody coup which toppled Rubayyi Sale Ali.

The council, comprising 71 representatives from the YSP and 40 independents, is the highest policy-making body in the country.

Under the Marxist system in force here, it should convene soon after selection of a supreme council presidium of between 11 and 17 members, whose chairman becomes head of state for a five-year term.

The election run-up comes against a background of political confusion fuelled by reports that Mr. Nasser Mohammad has grouped some 10,000 supporters in three camps along the border with North Yemen.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad has pledged his supporters will struggle "in all forms" against the current South Yemeni leaders if they continue to reject a dialogue on national reconciliation.

Aden refuses to talk to the former president, charging him with treason and assassination on Jan. 13 of key YSP officials, including former president and Marxist ideologue Abdul Fattah Ismail.

In an interview published here this week, President Haider Abu Baker Al Attas said: "The elections come after the treacherous plot of Jan. 13... requiring us to exert utmost efforts to make them a political and democratic reality."

Mr. Attas, appointed interim president in February, is widely tipped to retain the post.

The 47-year-old engineer has won support for his power-sharing policy and attempts to improve relations with Arab neighbours like Saudi Arabia and Oman, as well as South Yemen's strategic ally, the Soviet Union.

Diplomats in the region say they expect the new parliament to include hardline Marxists who have opposed what they call Mr. Nasser Mohammad's leaning to the West and abuse of power.

Poll shows more support for Peres

TEL AVIV (AP) — A poll published Friday, one month before the rotation of Israel's coalition government, showed support for Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party has grown but is still not enough to allow the party to form a government alone.

The nationwide survey of 1,227 Israeli Jews showed 42 per cent of those questioned would vote for the left-leaning Labour Party if an election were held today, compared with 28 per cent for the right-wing Likud Bloc.

This compares with 39 per cent of the electorate which voted for Labour in the July 1984 elections and 36 per cent which voted for Likud.

Hanoch Smith, the independent pollster who conducted the survey, said it showed support for Labour "is up slightly but not

quite enough, even with its allies around it, to form a government."

Labour's main ally, the left-wing Citizens Rights Movement, got 4.5 per cent of support of those questioned, compared with 2.5 per cent in the 1984 elections.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, is to swap jobs with Peres on Oct. 14 according to the power-sharing accord which cements their coalition.

The poll also showed Peres continues to enjoy widespread popularity, with 77 per cent of those questioned saying they approved of his leadership. Over the year, support for Peres has risen by 15 per cent, the survey showed.

But, Smith said, the prime minister's "immense popularity does not translate into more votes

for his party at the polls."

"Considering Peres is a very popular prime minister, there's been very little political change in terms of party vote," he said in an interview.

"The basic reason is because in Israel, you don't elect a prime minister, you elect a party. You can give good grades to a prime minister, but that doesn't change the fact that the party is paramount," Smith said.

The poll, which has a margin of error of 3 per cent, showed a decline in support for the ultra-right-wing Kach Party of American-born Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Support for the party, which advocates expelling all Arabs from Israel, was 2 per cent, compared with 4 per cent at the height of its popularity in a survey conducted in August of last year.

Peres: Israel ready for int'l conference

WASHINGTON (USIA — the Washington Post) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said on Tuesday Israel had cleared many of the obstacles to a Middle East peace in the past two years and now is ready for an international peace conference, with Soviet participation if necessary.

Speaking at a forum of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy held in the Willard Hotel, Mr. Peres welcomed the U.S. role in Middle East diplomacy, saying: "I believe the policy of the United States is to keep a low profile in appearance, but a deep involvement in content."

For the Soviets, Mr. Peres said he would prefer that "they don't come in too deeply into the story," but indicated that Israel was willing to be flexible on that issue as a concession to "moderate" Arab Nations.

Identifying some of the obstacles that had been removed, Mr. Peres cited Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, its agreement last week with Egypt on the Tabu border issue, and a change in policy on the occupied territories.

An international peace conference is favoured by the Arab states.

"Israel has made clear that we will attend, provided that all the participants diplomatically recognise each other," he said, referring to the Soviet Union and China, nations that have no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Mr. Peres foresaw direct negotiations in an international conference being carried out by bilateral geographical committees: Israel with Jordan and Palestinian representatives (not from the Palestine Liberation Organisation) on the future of the West Bank; Israel with Syria on the future of the Golan Heights; Israel with Lebanon on mutual border problems, and so on.

"In our judgment, the real choice today in the Middle East is between Jordan and the PLO," he said. "It is either-or. You cannot go with both. In that choice we clearly prefer King Hussein. We have found him a responsible leader. He may buy Russian arms, but I don't believe he'll buy a Russian orientation."

Mr. Peres said that King Hussein split with PLO leader Yasser Arafat last February over a lack of trust. "The PLO has a hidden agenda which endangers the Kingdom of Jordan."

"We are for a solution to the Palestinian problem by diplomatic relations," he said. "The Palestinians are a people. I have said so, and I feel so. The problem of self-determination is not peoplehood but nationhood. I didn't find any Arab leader, short of Arafat, who advocates a separate Palestinian state, not even the Syrians."

Following his address, members of the institute presented written questions to the prime minister. He responded to the following:

— On the Alexandria summit: He said Israel and Egypt renewed their diplomatic ties and have outlined programmes of greater cooperation beyond the expected agreement on Tabu.

— On Syria: Referring to relations with Egypt and Morocco, he said Israel had pursued peace without Syria. He called Syria "the most extreme country in the Middle East."

— On Likud approval of the peace process: He said the Israeli government agrees on the fundamentals of foreign policy.

"It is not the government that produced policy but policy that has produced a very special government," he said, adding that "if the common goals of Israelis disappear, the very foundations of

the government would disappear."

— On Israeli public opinion: He reported that polls in Israel show that about half the citizens are fully behind his administration's policies. He also commented on a recent survey which says that 90 per cent of the West Bank supports the PLO. "Even in the U.S. no political party enjoys a majority of 90 per cent," he said. "We should look at the sources of such a poll."

— On arms to Iran: He denied that Israel was selling arms to Iran to support that country's war against Iraq and called that accusation "highly imaginative."

— On the synagogue killing in Istanbul: He said although there was as yet no concrete proof, it was believed to be the work of the Abu Nidal group.

— On King Hassan II of Morocco: He said he was impressed with the king's personality. He described King Hassan as "a man of great sophistication, possessing courage and sincerity in searching for peace in the Middle East despite the limitations that existed when he invited me to visit his country."

— On Gaza: He said he was not opposed to self-government in Gaza but stressed that Israel would not impose a solution. He hoped that Egypt and Jordan would agree to take part in the negotiating process.

McFarlane denies making commitments to Berri

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane denied Thursday that he made any promises to a Lebanese Shi'ite leader during last year's TWA hijacking drama in Beirut.

Mr. McFarlane, now associated with Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies, said comments by Nabih Berri, head of the Shi'ite Amal in Beirut, were "simply inaccurate."

Mr. Berri was quoted by former Senator James Abourezk as saying that Mr. McFarlane had

made promises to the Shi'ite leader in exchange for his help in securing the release of 39 American hostages on TWA flight 847 in June 1985.

Mr. Abourezk said Mr. Berri has refused to help in the current hostage crisis because he feels "badly burned" by the Reagan administration's conduct during the TWA episode. Mr. Berri recently met in Damascus, Syria, with Mr. Abourezk, who is chairman of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC).

Sudan, Uganda start border security talks

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda and Sudan have begun talks on border security in the Ugandan town of Entebbe and both sides said the negotiations were going well.

President Yoweri Museveni, heading the Uganda delegation, has accused the Sudanese government of aiding rebels who have been attacking government troops in northern Uganda.

Khartoum has denied the accusation and promised to do what it can to restore order along the border, where the government has little control because of war with Sudan's own rebels, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

The Sudanese delegation is led by Interior Minister Sidahmed Al Hussein, who told reporters the first two-hour meeting had been very encouraging.

Ugandan Internal Affairs Minister Paul Semogerere, who also took part, said: "So far we have made good progress."

Uganda, in a submission to Khartoum last month, asked for the right of hot pursuit across the border but Sudanese diplomats say their government is unlikely to grant this.

Mr. Museveni earlier this week

said Sudan had helped a group of Ugandan rebels bring 14 truckloads of supplies across the border from Sudan.

"They (the rebels) are backed by Sudan and other foreign interests," he added.

The Ugandan government says the rebels are defeated remnants of the Uganda National Liberation Army, the official army under deposed President Milton Obote and the military council which succeeded him in July 1985.

Meanwhile, a top U.N. relief official said Thursday U.N. mercy flights to southern Sudan, suspended last month, are to resume next week under a conditional agreement with rebels operating in the area.

A Hercules C-130 transport plane is scheduled to leave next Monday from Khartoum, the capital, for the town of Malakal with a first shipment of emergency medical supplies and high-protein food, said Charles Lamunier, head of the U.N. Office of Emergency Operations in Africa.

Some 120,000 people need aid in Malakal, especially mothers, infants and the elderly, he told the Associated Press.

Mitterrand holds airport talks with Kuwaiti emir

KUWAIT (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand, heading home for urgent consultations on the Paris bomb attacks, had talks at the airport here Friday with the emir of Kuwait.

Officials said Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Mr. Mitterrand, who stopped over on his way back from Indonesia, discussed Middle East developments, efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and bilateral ties.

Western diplomatic sources said terrorism was also among subjects discussed.

Paris has been hit by a wave of bomb attacks this week in which eight people have been killed and over 100 injured.

Kuwait has also suffered bomb attacks recently, including explosions at its Al Ahmadi oil refinery in June and an abortive suicide car bomb attempt on the emir last year.

The Islamic Jihad group holding French hostages in Beirut, has demanded the release of men jailed in Kuwait for their part in bomb attacks on the U.S. and French embassies here in 1983.

Sheikh Jaber greeted Mr. Mitterrand who made a stopover at Kuwait International Airport on his way to Paris.

They held their session of talks during a working luncheon at the airport, with Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Abdullah Al Sabah attending.

Kuwaiti officials said Sheikh Jaber and Mr. Mitterrand were to explore the role which France and other European Community countries would play to end the Gulf war.

The two sides were also expected to discuss the escalating attacks by Iran on neutral shipping in the Gulf, Iranian helicopter gunships and gunboats during the past six days raided a Kuwaiti and a French supertanker.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad met in Paris last week with French Premier Jacques Chirac and reportedly submitted a four-point proposal for a settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict, partly envisaging international sanctions on Tehran if it resisted Baghdad's peace overtures.

France and Kuwait back the convening of an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli problem. At a meeting in Moscow last July, Mr. Mitterrand groomed the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to convince other Western leaders to support such a conference.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	20:30	Yes Minister
17:00	21:00	News Summary
17:30	21:30	In Concert
17:45	21:45	News Summary
	22:00	Country Music
	22:30	News Summary
	22:45	Concert Hour
	24:00	Close down
BBC WORLD SERVICE	07:00	News
07:15	07:15	World News
07:30	07:30	World News
07:45	07:45	World News
08:00	08:00	World News
08:15	08:15	World News
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of paintings of Amman, Tundia and Jerusalem by Farid Hallani Day at the Architectural Gallery at Riyadh Centre.

* An exhibition entitled "La mode, les modes, la rue" at the French Cultural Centre (until Sept. 20).

* A Korean cultural exhibition at the Arab Community College, opposite Jordan University Hospital (until Sept. 23).

* An exhibition of sculptures by Salem A. Wadadani at the French Cultural Centre (until Sept. 25).

FILM WEEK

* Polish film week at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Sept. 24). Tonight's film: "Olympics 1940" at 8:00 p.m.

VIDEO

* "Madame the Seivigne" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 644371
American Centre Library 641520
British Council 6361478
French Cultural Centre 637009
Coventry Centre 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 6671816
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 637111
University of Jordan Library 843555

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Palatine Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighteenth Circle, Tel. 815261, 815410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lawehbiel, Tel. 637440.

De la Salette Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906.

Royal Automobile Club Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771715.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Susmeim, Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

Relahev Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

09:00	Fajr
06:24	(Sunrise) Duha
12:30	Dhuhr
15:59	'Asr
18:24	Maghrib
19:58	Isha

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Medaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round, Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Tel. 641300.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent condole Khreisha family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Friday called at the Khreisha family residence and offered condolences on the death of the late Raifa Sata'at Al Khreisha.

Yarmouk, U of J reopen today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The University of Jordan and Yarmouk University open their doors today for the new 1986/87 academic year with the registration of new students now completed. Mu'ta University in Karak will open its doors on Oct. 4, according to a university announcement. Altogether 12,000 students are now registered for the new academic year to study at 13 different faculties in the University of Jordan while 13,000 students are registered to take courses at Yarmouk University, near Irbid. According to a spokesman for Mu'ta University, 3,000 students are to attend classes this academic year in both the military and civilian wings of the university, located near the southern town of Karak.

Rawabdeh leaves for Cairo

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh left for Cairo on Friday to take part in a conference of the Arab and Islamic Cities' Organisation, due to open on Sept. 22. Mr. Rawabdeh, who is accompanied by an official delegation from Amman Municipality, said that during the visit to Cairo he will hold talks with officials on cooperation between Amman and the Egyptian capital in public services affairs. During the five-day conference, a seminar on cleanliness and the protection of the environment will be held and is to be attended by Arab and Islamic delegations to the conference.

Jordanian student wins UPU prize

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian student, Miss Arwa Nasr Al Hamaideh, has won the 1986 international youth competition in letter-writing organised by the Universal Postal Union (UPU). The Ministry of Communications received a cable from UPU stating that Miss Al Hamaideh won the competition for her message to a refugee child. The ministry will present a prize to the Jordanian student on behalf of UPU on Oct. 9 which is UPU Day. The 15-year-old student is now in the second secondary class at Al Hussein School in Zarqa.

Education planning course starts today

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahhab Al Majali will today open a training course in educational planning at the Amman Hotel in Amman. Those attending are employees and officials in all educational departments in the Kingdom. The 19 participants will discuss modern trends in educational planning, means of meeting the requirements of education in Jordan within the five-year development plan and educational economics. The nine-day course is being organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

CAEU experts to discuss planning

AMMAN (Petra) — A working team of experts from planning institutions in Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) member countries will today meet at the CAEU headquarters in Amman. During the three-day meetings, experts will discuss a number of subjects and reach a consensus on the meeting of planning ministers in CAEU countries. The experts are expected to come up with a comprehensive concept for a detailed programme on integrated development among member Arab countries. The programme includes strategies and common goals representing minimum long-term developmental cooperation among member Arab countries.

King meets British prime minister today

(Continued from page 1)

surgery at a London hospital last week.

The Bonn talks between Mr. Rifa'i and Dr. Kohl centred on West German assistance to Jordan's five-year development plan which includes a JD 460 million development programme for the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Dr. Kohl promised that his government would study whether it could extend financial support to the plan, a West German government spokesman said.

Dr. Kohl reaffirmed West Germany's interest in helping maintain Jordan's political and economic stability and underlined Bonn's readiness to help the Kingdom's economic and social

development, chief government spokesman Friedrich Ost said. Mr. Rifa'i's talk with Dr. Kohl was also expected to have dealt with the outcome of the Sept. 11 meeting between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres agreed in the summit on a preparatory committee to prepare for an international conference on the Middle East. No details were available on the nature of specifics of the proposed committee.

Mr. Rifa'i told reporters earlier this week that Jordan was not aware of what was proposed or what the preparatory committee was supposed to do.

Mr. Rifa'i is expected to leave

Leading businessman suggests re-think of banking system

AMMAN (J.T.) — A leading Jordanian businessman and banker has called on money lending institutions in the country to merge and form larger entities which can provide stronger security and hold out against the negative outcome of economic recession.

Addressing a meeting held at the Association of Arab Banks in Amman, Dr. Khalil Salem said that the money lending institutions and banks in Jordan now face three major obstacles in the course of their operations. These, he said, are the presence of a great number of banks, bad debts and the interest rate index now being applied in the country. Dr. Salem, a former Central Bank of Jordan governor, said Jordan has a surplus of banks, financial institutions and investment firms which has led to fierce competition to attract depositors and businessmen. This situation has weakened the chance for local banks to exchange information and expertise and has reduced fruitful cooperation, Dr. Salem said.

Bad debts

On the subject of bad debts, he said that the problem in this case arose as a direct result of the current economic recession and granting loans without sufficient guarantees. To solve this problem, Dr. Salem said, special courts should be set up to deal with cases pertaining to banks and financial institutions. Also, the central bank ought to support the local banks in trying to recover overdue loan repayments and could help providing more credit facilities, Dr. Salem continued.

He said that the present index of interest rates in the country is "ineffective and inconvenient." He called for a re-examination of the interest rate index with a view to introducing measures designed to encourage savings and investments and depositing the Jordanian currency in Jordanian national financial institutions.

More than 45 delegates representing financial businesses and banks in Jordan attended the lecture and took part in a subsequent debate. Dr. Salem, who is chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan), said that Jordanian banks and financial institutions possess sufficient skill and efficiency to overcome the present difficulties.

Queen Alia fund begins survey on handicapped people in Tafleleh

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QASWF) has embarked on a survey in Tafleleh Governorate to determine the number of handicapped cases, causes behind an increase in the number of handicapped children and practical steps to be taken to strengthen primary health care and to reduce the incidence of handicap cases. The survey is to cover 700 families who constitute approximately 10 per cent of the total population in Tafleleh region.

Three phases

The survey is to be in three phases and is designed to enable specialists to define social and health complications which can cause handicaps, according to a QASWF spokesman. He said that the first stage entails taking steps to prevent handicaps and this involves family guidance, additional protection for pregnant women and extra measures to prevent road accidents.

The second phase, he said, entails dealing with cases of

handicapped children in the initial stage of their life and the third entails carrying out a rehabilitation programme for handicapped children.

According to the spokesman, the programme will be conducted in cooperation with the Ministries of Health, Social Development and Education. The survey is being conducted within the QASWF's five-year plan which has an estimated budget of JD 6 million and provides for promoting and developing voluntary social work in Jordan, according to the spokesman. The survey will be useful for later studies and seminars concerning social problems in the country, the spokesman added.

According to the spokesman, a special consultative council and a technical committee have been set up to follow up on procedures in the survey and later steps to be taken for implementing the rehabilitation programme which will also involve the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

The QASWF has already

established four pioneering centres for the handicapped in Jordan and they are located in Amman, Wadi Seer, Irbid and Karak.

Mother and child care

Last month the QASWF announced that it would carry out the survey and its official spokesman Zaki Ayyoubi said that the survey is only a preliminary step to introduce proper care for mothers and children in an effort to minimise the number of handicap cases. This, he continued, could be done by providing proper facilities and equipment such as incubators in hospitals. It is important to try to prevent a handicap rather than try to deal with the consequences which are costly for a country like Jordan, Dr. Ayyoubi said. He added that the QASWF's work is complementary to that carried out by other societies and organisations that care for the handicapped and needy people in Jordan.

Arab administrators get to grips with long standing problems in management

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — One of the major problems facing the Arab World in the field of administrative affairs is the lack of an appropriate philosophy in public administration, according to Dr. Abdullah Allayan, the director general of the Amman-based Institute of Public Administration (IPA).

The situation is as pronounced in Jordan as it is in other Arab countries which had been under foreign domination for a large part of this century, Dr. Allayan said. "Our problems are a direct legacy from the days of the Ottoman empire and European colonisation era," he explained. There has been very little substantive change in the administrative system since then, he added pointing out that the systems imposed by the Ottoman rulers and European colonial powers were suited to their own purposes and thinking. "They had no regard or respect for the Arab philosophy and way of doing things and the end result was the forced adoption of a system which ignored some of the most vital elements of Arab society," Dr. Allayan continued.

Waking up to reality

Arab administrators have woken up to the reality and are trying to rectify the situation by eliminating the "out-dated and inappropriate system, but are facing severe problems," according to the IPA director.

Dr. Yasser Adwan, head of the department of public administration at Yarmouk University, attributed the root cause of the situation to the "not yet clearly defined" Arab philosophy of organising things. Most Arabs find it easier to adopt a system which is already there rather than initiating a system which would bring in additional responsibilities," said Dr. Adwan in an interview with the Jordan Times.

"Moreover," said Dr. Adwan, "institutions in charge of administrative reform psychologically refrain from pursuing new systems and tend to prefer to not to get involved."

One of the main reasons for such a trend, Dr. Adwan said, was that these institutions were never given the chance to actively participate in shaping national development plans, except for a short period in the mid-70s. "Even then, they did not enjoy political support or secure financial resources and most

reforms they drew up were disregarded," he added.

Expansion in the tasks of the government has created additional administrative problems. More administration institutions were established and existing ones were overloaded with new specialisations. Overstaffing and overloading government organisations, together with excessive centralisation, led to ambiguity in responsibilities and communications, said Dr. Nasser Al Sayegh, president of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS).

Not all government agencies have a clear, well defined objective and "organisational structures and different jobs need to be clarified and job descriptions drawn up for each job," said Mr. Azzam Azzam, head of international and Arab relations at the AOAS. In addition, procedure time is prolonged as was noted by one of the participants in the 20th congress of administrative sciences held in Jordan last week. "The bureaucracy makes it very difficult to get information on time because of the many processes that must take place," he said.

Centralising the leadership geographically and functionally impairs administrators' understanding of problems in the lower echelons and hampers effective implementation of plans, said Mr. Azzam. The leadership becomes involved in daily routine, without any institutional strategic drives, creating immobility in the basic decision-making process, blocking the principle of participation and delegation, suppressing the spirit of creativity and innovation, and weakening communications and coordination, said Dr. Al Sayegh.

Remote islands

Consequently, these organisations have become "remote islands" with limited goals and private values and the public view the administration's task as a means of authority rather than a service for the welfare of the Arab citizen, said Dr. Sayegh.

"Individualism in management is an essential ingredient in the current Arab administration systems," said Dr. Allayan. "Officials become resistant to change, because any changes in the administration is threatening to their position," added Dr. Adwan. He said that administrators' interests lie in controlling the administrative system, rather than increasing its

Arab doctors call for solidarity with Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Doctors Union (ADU) has urged Arab Nations to demonstrate solidarity with Iraq in the current Iran-Iraq war and the union called for the convening of a seminar on the rights of prisoners of war, Dr. Hassan Khreis, ADU's vice president said here Friday.

Speaking upon returning from a visit to Baghdad, where he attended the ADU's general meeting, Dr. Khreis said that Arab doctors expressed their support for Iraq's calls to end the war with Iran and to settle the conflict by peaceful means.

The ADU has reaffirmed its total support for the Iraqi people in their struggle to defend Arab land and the union appealed to Arab and Islamic nations to double their efforts for ending the conflict which has drained away human and material resources and endangers peace and security in

the Gulf region, Dr. Khreis said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

He said that the ADU meeting discussed Iran's inhuman practices and the killing of Iraqi prisoners of war in violation of all international principles and Islamic beliefs and also Iranian raids and shelling of civilian targets in Baghdad and Basra.

The ADU called on Arab unions, jurists and lawyers to organise a seminar for discussing means for ending the war in the Gulf, Dr. Khreis continued.

Also discussed at the ADU meeting were steps to be taken for a pan-Arab medical conference to be held in Khartoum in February, Dr. Khreis added. He said agreement was reached on convening a meeting by an Arab committee for solidarity with the Iraqi people in Baghdad on Oct. 29.

Temperatures expected to drop as of today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Meteorological Department expects the current heat wave, which began last Tuesday, to end today. The department's acting director general Rafiq Jamil Shaker said that the heat wave, accompanied by hot air coming from the Indian sub-continent, will gradually phase out due to the presence of a high pressure front over Europe, moving slowly eastwards.

This, he said, will cause cool air to flow in the direction of the East Mediterranean region bringing about a drop in temperature and carrying mild northerly winds, Mr. Shaker said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

He said that the temperature in downtown Amman was 41 degrees Centigrade on Thursday, the highest recorded during summer.

Popular Jordanian singer dies in collision with truck

AMMAN (J.T.) — Fares Awad, a popular Jordanian singer aged 30, was killed in a road accident near the radio station in Amman on Thursday.

According to the police, Mr. Awad was driving his private car in the vicinity of Haj Hassan district in Umm Al Hiran, where the Radio Jordan and Jordan Television stations are located, when his vehicle was hit by a speeding dumper truck moving in the opposite direction.

According to the police, the victim was flashing his lights on and off to attract the attention of the truck driver but the signal was ignored, resulting in the collision. The truck sustained damage but

the small car was completely wrecked, killing Mr. Awad, its sole occupant, the police said.

According to the local press, Mr. Awad had just recorded his latest song for Radio Jordan and was leaving the premises when the accident occurred.

Mr. Awad had participated in several local and international song festivals and had made several popular recordings with radio and television stations in Jordan and other Arab countries. His body was taken to Al Bashir Hospital and police investigations into the accident were continuing on Friday.

University plans museum of popular heritage, culture

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will establish a new museum for popular heritage on the university's campus and will develop the existing antiquities museum, according to an announcement issued on Friday.

University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali has decided that two committees for the museum be set up under the chairmanship of Ahmad Madi, deputy dean of the Faculty of Arts and chairman of the scientific research committee.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Madi said the aim of establishing a museum for popular heritage is to house unique items which are not found in other

popular museums. The museum, he added, will help students and will also display patterns and models reflecting social life and cultural aspects of Jordan. This museum also aims to show the innovative capabilities of the Jordanian people and the Kingdom's resources, Dr. Madi continued. He expressed the hope that the museum and its contents would enhance the spirit of patriotism and the sense of belonging to the land.

Dr. Madi called on the public to supply the museum with any works relevant to traditional beliefs, habits, social customs, culture, family relations, fine art, traditional medicine and arts, in addition to the works of poets, novelists, comedians, travellers and singers.

Na'our to spend JD 25m on projects during next 5 years

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of JD 25 million will be invested in Na'our, in Amman Governorate, in the 1986-1990 five-year development plan, according to Na'our District Governor.

He said the Na'our district has the smallest area within the governorate's districts and groups 38 population settlements, three town councils, 10 village councils

and three joint services councils serving some 24,000 people. Most of the allocations in the new plan, he said, will benefit health services, education, housing, social development and sports sectors.

The plan envisages setting up a centre for marketing local industries, building schools, mother and child care centres.

Reagan meets Shevardnadze

(Continued from page 1)

leader Mikhail Gorbachev that Daniloff 51, was not a spy as alleged in Moscow. But Mr. Gorbachev on Thursday insisted the reporter had been caught red-handed in espionage (See page 8).

Mr. Shultz, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan and National Security Adviser John Poindexter sat in on the meeting which began shortly before noon, spokesmen said.

Mr. Shevardnadze had several aides with him. Spokesmen refused to say whether the White House meeting had been prompted by progress in the earlier discussion between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze, and cautioned reporters not to draw any conclusions.

"Shultz called and indicated what the situation was. The president decided that he would like to present to the foreign minister his views on Nick Daniloff which he will do. That's basically where it stands," spokesmen said.

Mr. Shevardnadze said when he arrived in Washington for the long-awaited talks on Thursday that he anticipated meeting Mr. Reagan. But the White House had insisted since then that there was nothing scheduled.

Asked if Mr. Reagan intended to give Mr. Shevardnadze a message for Mr. Gorbachev,

Spokesmen said, "I'm not aware of any."

Mr. Shevardnadze refused to comment when he arrived at the State Department to meet Mr. Shultz. In response to shouted questions from reporters, he replied only, "afterwards."

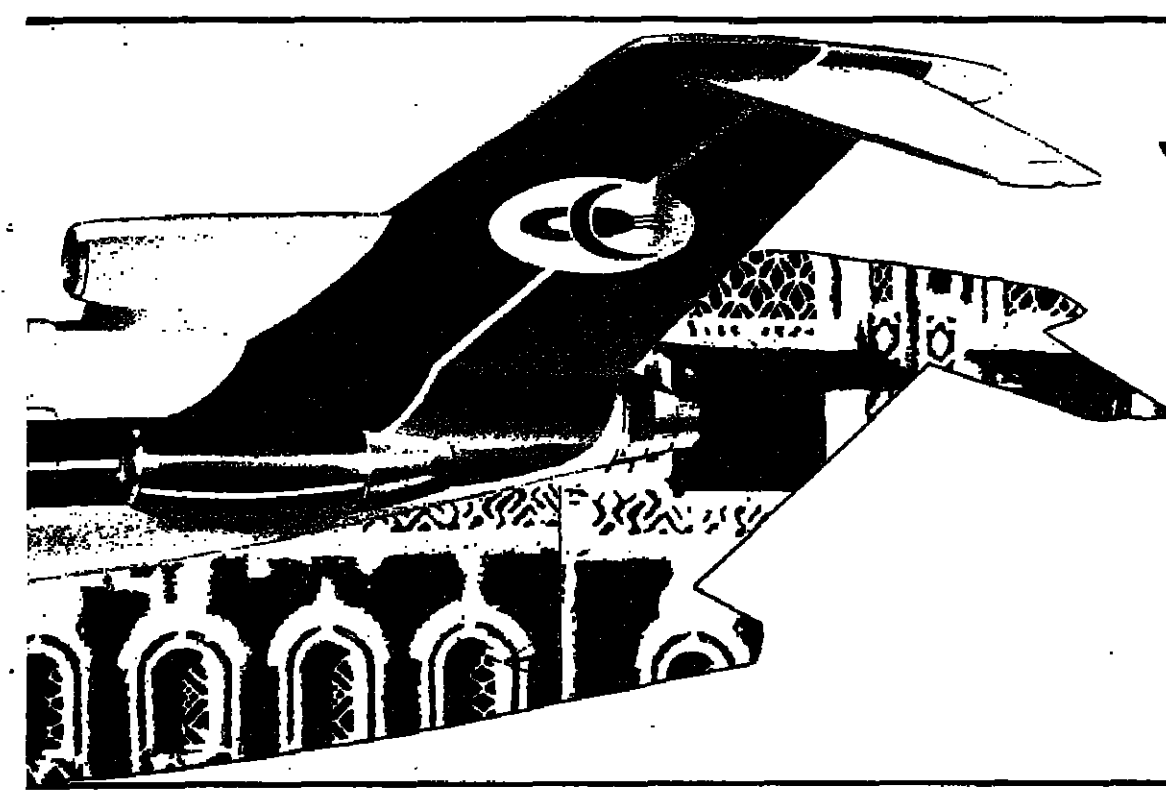
Mr. Shevardnadze said on Thursday that the Soviet Union was ready for a summit and success depended on the Reagan administration.

Officials have said Mr. Shultz would put the Daniloff affair at the top of his agenda, and Mr. Shevardnadze said Thursday he was prepared to discuss the matter.

Before Daniloff was arrested on Aug. 30, the purpose of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting had been to prepare an agenda for the summit President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed last November to hold in the United States this year.

The Soviet Union has said it would wait for the outcome of the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks before deciding on retaliation for a U.S. move to expel 25 of its U.N. envoys.

Ambassador Alexander Belonogov ruled out Soviet recourse to the U.N. General Assembly, now in session, saying: "We are not going to disrupt the normal work of the United Nations."



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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: No to Camp David

EDITORIALS by the Cairo daily Al Akhbar contain vehement attacks on the Arab countries in general and Jordan in particular. These editorials are particularly focusing attention on Arab countries refusal to join the Camp David process, reach partial solution with Israel or conduct separate negotiations with the Jewish state. Jordan, along with other Arab states, is committed to the national cause and any pressures on this country can never force it to change its national stand. Such editorial in the Cairo newspaper couldn't have been written by a true Arab, but rather by an Israeli, or under Israeli pressure. The Egyptian press should understand that consultation between the Jordanian and Egyptian governments on Middle East issues can by no means point to coordination of press statements and newspaper policies in the two countries, and the Jordanian press reflects only what the people in Jordan believe in and hope to achieve, and never attacks other Arab countries or other Arab news papers. Above all, we would like to reiterate Jordan's firm stand with regard to the Alexandria meeting which achieved nothing for Egypt and served as a means of blackmail against the Egyptian government especially over the Taba issue. The summit in Alexandria resulted in Egypt going back on its declared intention of normalising relations with Tel Aviv until the Israeli forces withdrew completely from Lebanese territory. We cannot join talks with Egypt and Israel to prepare for an international conference and we reject an accusation that we lay obstacles to the peace process.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iranian-Israeli threat

IT is clear now that operations against the French troops within the United Nations force in South Lebanon and the bomb blasts in Paris are closely connected and aim to achieve the same objective. It also seems clear that Iran is mainly involved in such terrorist operations against innocent people helped and supported by Israel which wants to exercise pressure on the Paris government to succumb to Israel's whims and Israeli attempts in imposing hegemony on all Arab territory, and to prove that only Israel is capable of controlling matters in the Arab region. For Iran, France represents an enemy, because it sells arms to Iraq and because its force in South Lebanon does not wish to comply to Iranian directives and does not want to collude with its agents. We are afraid that such collaboration between Israel and Iran, both enemies of the Arab World, would soon be escalated in South Lebanon in preparation for further actions against other parts of the Arab World. Both enemies of the Arabs are involved in conspiracies against the Arab Nations and, therefore, this danger should be stemmed now and immediately and all efforts should be made to help France completely eradicate the new danger on its territory and in South Lebanon.

Al Dustour: Peres' hypocrisy

ISRAELI prime minister has suggested in a statement published in Canada that some sort of international alliance should take shape to counter terrorism. With such statement Peres wants to vindicate Israel from all the acts of terrorism which it has been practising on Arab countries and Arab people under its rule. He also hopes that the world would forget that Israel continues to place obstacles in the path of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, and that it continues to occupy Arab land and exercise inhuman treatment against the Arab population. Above all, Peres wants through this unholy alliance to present the Arabs to the world as terrorists, bent on causing sabotage to other nations. Peres' statement came on the anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila camps massacres in Lebanon, the mass murder which Israel and its Lebanese agents committed against the innocent residents of the two camps during Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. This statement also came at a time when the Israeli authorities continue to escalate their arbitrary measures and inhuman treatment against the Arab people of Palestine. Any international cooperation for eradicating terrorism should be directed against Israel's actions and should be dedicated to stemming Israel's atrocities committed against the Arab people.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Jordan reaffirms position

BEFORE going to the United States, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the Israeli propaganda media said that the visit was mainly aimed at urging the United States administration to exercise pressure on Jordan to join the Israeli-backed "peace" formula. But Prime Minister Zaid Rifai in a statement to the local and foreign press last Tuesday disappointed Israel and thwarted its objectives by reaffirming that Jordan would not be dragged into separate negotiations or reach partial solution with Israel. Mr. Rifai also said that Jordan would not take part in an Israeli-supported tripartite committee to prepare for the coming Arab-Israeli talks at the proposed international conference. Israel had hoped to drag Jordan to the Camp David enclosure through this proposed committee. But Mr. Rifai's statement has blocked Israel's plans directed against this country by dissipating Israel's dreams of using Jordan as a pawn for blackmail against the Soviet Union and the PLO. We were deeply satisfied with Mr. Rifai's clear and frank announcement that Jordan has no relation whatsoever with the Alexandria meeting between Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, a statement which came to refute Israel's claims to this effect. In his meeting with the press, Mr. Rifai said for this summit to be useful it should bring about a real change in the Israeli position vis-a-vis the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland and should contribute meaningfully towards the convening of an international conference under United Nations auspices.

Al Dustour: Israeli torture, U.S. hypocrisy

THE London-based Amnesty International has just published a report on Israel's inhuman practices and torture against the Arab population under its rule. This organization, which is well known to be unbiased and not favouring the Arabs, has pointed to the Israeli inhuman behaviour and offered its findings to the world public opinion. But Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres chose to deny such practices saying that no such torture of Arab people occurs inside Israel. Amnesty International has cited eyewitnesses as its source, and to prove its stand, offered to conduct investigation inside Israeli prisons and in the occupied Arab territories. Despite this strong stand and despite the conclusive evidence it possesses, this organization has not been able to persuade Israel or the United States that actually the Arabs are being tortured and treated in an inhuman manner, not only in Palestine but also in South Lebanon. Peres who denied such practices before an audience in the United States rejected the idea of Amnesty International visiting the occupied territory, thus further exposing Israel's lies and false claims. What is surprising is the United States stand vis-a-vis this issue. Nations around the world wonder why the United States tends to brag about its keenness on preserving human rights in different countries but tends to maintain silence and a closed eye on Israel's atrocities in the occupied Arab territory. If anything this American attitude reflects U.S. hypocrisy and insincerity about human principles.

Despite American ban, Iranians can still buy arms made in the U.S.

By Stanley Penn
The Wall Street Journal

NEW YORK — Australian businessman Heinz Golitschek smelled opportunity.

A clothing supplier whose business had collapsed in 1983, he had stumbled onto a chance to recoup his fortunes by brokering an arms deal for Iran. He expected a \$1 million commission.

Last Oct. 30, he flew to Toronto to meet with an American supplier to buy 10 U.S. helicopters. From the airport, he was whisked in a flashy Lincoln to the nearby office of David Wilson, president of Esak Enterprises. Esak would sell the aircraft for \$61 million; the helicopters would be air-freighted to Europe disassembled in crates.

"Mr. Golitschek said they would go to some country like Belgium or Luxembourg and then be switched to an Iranian plane and be taken to Iran," Mr. Wilson recalls.

But the would-be arms dealer never saw his commission. Esak was a sham company dreamed up by the U.S. Customs Service, and "Mr. Wilson" was customs agent David Wright. After Mr. Golitschek was arrested by the Canadians, he was extradited to the U.S. and convicted in Buffalo, N.Y., last March of conspiracy to violate U.S. arms laws. He got a 3½-year sentence.

Growth market

In the international arms business, Iran is a growth market. Aided by a shadowy network of smugglers, profiteers and corrupt arms traders, Iran is trying to refurbish its American-issue military machine, built during the reign of the shah but much battered by Iraq in a war now six years old.

"Nobody today is more active than the Iranians in attempting to procure U.S. weapons," says Leonard Walton, the director of the customs Service's strategic-investigations division.

Since November 1979, when the American hostages were seized in Iran, U.S. arms shipments to that nation have been embargoed. The ban includes more than \$200 million

of U.S. military supplies purchased under the Shah but never delivered. Anyone convicted of shipping — or plotting to ship — arms to the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini faces a prison term.

Hungry for parts

Iran is particularly hungry for American antitank missiles and parts for F-14 Tomcat and F-4 Phantom jets. "Our best estimate is that Iran only has 60 to 70 of the F-14s and F-4s operable," says a U.S. official. "And they're having a hard time keeping them in the air." Obtaining U.S. replacement equipment enables Iran to avoid retraining technicians in unfamiliar weapons systems.

Iran freely admits it wants U.S. hardware. "We need spare parts to keep the equipment running," says a spokesman for the Iranian mission to the United Nations. "Anybody who offers to sell us something like that, naturally you don't refuse it." But, he concedes, "we usually end up paying two and three times the original price because it goes through middlemen."

These middlemen are brokers and dealers who conceal their connection with Iran behind a maze of corporations, offshore banks and falsified export certificates. "These are people doing costly deals in business suits — it's not like selling a kilo of cocaine over your shoulder at night," says Dennis Fagan, a customs agent in New York.

Much of Iran's military buying is handled by its procurement offices in London. According to U.S. lawmen, orders for military parts from the Iranian air force and navy are circulated among London-based military equipment brokers. The brokers, in turn, place their orders in the U.S. with parts suppliers. The U.S. firms ship to the British firms, which then reroute the goods to Iran in violation of a British government ban. U.S. suppliers are paid with funds drawn on British banks to conceal Iran's involvement.

Forgeries and payoffs

Typically, the brokers represent

Iranian deals as legal arms shipments to friendly nations. The State Department requires arms exporters to certify that the arms aren't going to Communist countries or embargoed nations like Iran, Iraq or Libya. But false "end-user certificates" are fairly easy to obtain, lawmen say, in return for payoffs to officials in friendly foreign nations.

Rene Schuler, a Brazilian businessman, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Connecticut for a scheme to buy an estimated \$96 million of U.S. uniforms for Iranian soldiers by falsely declaring that they would be used in Italy. The uniforms were designed to protect against poison gas.

In a conversation taped in an East Hartford hotel room by a customs agent posing as the supplier, Mr. Schuler is quoted as saying:

"...You deliver, for example, to Rome, right? What happens in Rome —

"— is none of our business," the agent interjects.

"— is none of your business... nor ours," says Mr. Schuler, who pleaded guilty to fraud last year and spent a year in prison.

Besides buying weapons through intermediaries from U.S. suppliers, Iran also quietly buys from countries with surplus U.S. weapons — despite a State Department ban on such resales. American allies upgrade their military machine and sell obsolete weapons to arms dealers. "That's where fraud and illegality come in," says Mr. Fagan, the customs agent. Also, profiteers in the foreign military secretly sell U.S. arms on the black market.

Taking advantage of all this are entrepreneurs like Amir Masoud Motamedi, an Iranian expatriate who came to California shortly before the shah's overthrow. Mr. Motamedi made "hundreds of thousands of dollars" exporting U.S. military aircraft parts to Iran, according to William Fahey, assistant U.S. attorney in Los Angeles.

As an undergraduate at the University of California in Los Angeles, Mr. Motamedi equipped his off-campus apartment with a computer and a microfiche system listing thousands of U.S.-made military parts, along with suppliers

for those parts.

"He obtained procurement lists from Iran and persuaded people to sell him goods," Mr. Fahey says. "He told them he was buying for domestic application or that he was a purchasing agent for a friendly government." The Iranian conducted business through various companies, including California-based Boustani Corp., which he formed with a \$119,698 stake from the Iranian air force.

Six months in jail

In 1983, a Borg-Warner Corp. division in Los Angeles sold Mr. Motamedi 60 spacer rods, devices that enable F-4 Phantom jets to operate on automatic pilot. "We didn't know he was Iranian," says a Borg-Warner spokesman, noting that the purchases were made through U.S. companies. Mr. Motamedi drew a \$100,000 fine and six months in jail after being convicted last year of illegally shipping arms to Iran.

U.S. arms manufacturers usually sell major equipment like fighter planes directly to friendly governments. But when it comes to parts and smaller hardware, they sometimes sell blind. They say they generally know their customers, who typically are middlemen and brokers. But because equipment may change hands a number of times before being shipped abroad, there is no guarantee it won't wind up in Iran.

C. (Pug) Smith, a fugitive, is accused in a 1985 Atlanta federal indictment of being part of a group that shipped 21 gyroscopes used in the navigation system of the F-4 Phantom jet from the U.S. to Hong Kong. These were rerouted to Iran, says Jere Morehead, assistant U.S. attorney in Atlanta. According to a customs agent, the gyroscopes — valued at \$294,000 — were purchased by the Smith group from an unnamed broker. Liton Industries, a maker of the gyroscopes, says it doesn't know how that broker obtained the hardware.

The British connection

Iran's procurement operations in Britain were central to a case that ended in July in a federal

court in San Diego. A smuggling ring led by Filipinos living in California had been charged with stealing F-14 fighter parts from U.S. Navy bases and warships and later shipping them to Iran. Those who pleaded guilty included a storekeeper abroad the USS Kitty Hawk aircraft carrier and a civilian warehouse worker at a San Diego Navy base.

As much as \$20 million of stolen Navy gear, including fuel controls, optical and guidance controls and aerial cameras, may have found its way to Iran between 1981 and 1985, according to Philip L.B. Halpern, assistant U.S. attorney in San Diego. The hardware was smuggled from the U.S. to Britain labeled as medical supplies and electrical parts. According to prosecution testimony, the equipment was then routed to Iran through conduit companies organized by Saied Asefi Inanlou, an Iranian expatriate in London. The U.S. is seeking to extradite Mr. Inanlou, a defendant in the San Diego case.

Iran has been burned in some deals. Lawmen say the Iranians have been duped by brokers who took payment for arms but never shipped the goods. Thus, today, Iranian officials often "won't part with the money unless they can see the merchandise," says Stephen J. Calvacca, assistant U.S. attorney in Orlando, Fla.

Iran learns a lesson

Mr. Calvacca cites the case of Paul Cutter, who was convicted in Orlando last year of attempting to sell American anti-tank missiles to Iran. Mr. Cutter, who received a five-year prison term, is the former president of European Defence Associates, an arms broker with offices in Paris, Washington and San Francisco. Mr. Cutter was accused of offering to sell 5,000 missiles for \$10,100 each to Iran's Defence Ministry in 1985. The prosecution said that Mr. Cutter had hoped to purchase the missiles for \$8,000.

But Mr. Cutter was trying to pull the deal without capital and "represented to Iran that he had missiles available when he did not," Mr. Calvacca says. Mr. Cutter was brought down

by a "sting" operation in which an agent for the FBI, posing as a government informant, persuaded thieves who promised to steal the missiles from an Army base in Florida. Mr. Cutter's lawyer says that his client wouldn't ship arms without the U.S. government's approval.

Another sting, this one engineered by the Customs Service, recently helped the Justice Department foil a conspiracy to illegally ship more than \$2 billion of U.S. weapons to Iran from Israel and other foreign countries.

Fraudulent certificates

The spoils included 16 F-4 fighter planes, 46 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and nearly 4,000 missiles, according to federal charges filed in New York. The conspirators planned to obtain fraudulent end-user certificates in Pakistan and other friendly nations to conceal that Iran was the actual purchaser.

Among the 18 defendants are two Israeli businessmen; a retired Israeli general, Avraham Bar-am, said by U.S. Customs to be a reserve officer in Israel's northern army command; and Samuel Evans, an American lawyer based in London who is accused of acting as intermediary between the seller — an Israeli company — and the agent for Iran. All deny any wrongdoing. Through his attorney, the Israeli general says that he is licensed by Israel to sell arms.

U.S. government documents show that the ring was infiltrated by at least two undercover customs agents. Defence attorneys, charging illegal entrapment of their clients, have said in court that the customs agents were aided by Cyrus Hashemi, an Iranian. Mr. Hashemi, according to government documents, portrayed himself to the conspirators as Iran's purchasing agent. The defence argues that Mr. Hashemi, who wasn't charged with wrongdoing and who died in July, was a government informant. The U.S. attorney's office says Mr. Hashemi was a cooperating witness. Trial is scheduled for November.

Chirac faces dilemma over bombings

By John Morrison
Reuters

PARIS — Six months after entering office with a promise to "terrorise the terrorists," Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is finding his government as powerless as its predecessors in trying to stem a tide of political violence in France.

The daily wailing of ambulance sirens over the past week in the capital has underlined the state's apparent impotence, faced with the most sustained bombing campaign since the early 1960s. Then as now, the violence was linked to France's long history of involvement in the affairs of the Arab World. In the 1960s the bombings were the work of the right-wing extremist secret army organisation, fighting to keep Algeria French.

Today the attacks are the work of a small Lebanese group trying to blackmail the French state into releasing its imprisoned chief Georges Ibrahim Abdallah.

Despite a new anti-terrorism law, tighter identity controls, more police and stiffer checks at French borders, the bombers have so far proved one step ahead of the authorities.

Last Monday's bombing inside the headquarters of the Paris police was the defiant reply by the shadowy "Committee for the Defence of Middle East and Arab Political Prisoners" to a package of anti-terror measures, including visas for foreign visitors. Before the last general election in March, Chirac promised voters he would put an end to the "laxity" shown by the Socialists towards guerrilla violence and restore public security.

But the tough-talking duo of Interior Minister Charles Pasqua and Security Minister Robert Pandraud, both close associates of Chirac, have found their promises hard to keep.

Lengthy borders, a large immigrant population and traditional internal rivalry between police and security forces have all helped make France more vulnerable than its neighbours.

French political analysts now believe that, if Chirac failed to bring political violence under control, it might fatally undermine his standing with the right-wing voters who put him in power six months ago.

"This form of terrorism... hits straight at the credibility of the conservative majority in this key area of its supposed ability to govern," commented Serge July, editor of the newspaper Liberation.

July and other analysts say this and previous governments have

laid themselves open to blackmail by too often showing readiness to bargain with the backers of violence.

"If France is the privileged target of blackmail by massacre... is it not because all governments since the beginning of the 1970s have on occasions negotiated with the terrorists and those who manipulate them?" July wrote.

According to French press reports, both Chirac and his Socialist predecessor Laurent Fabius came close to releasing Abdallah, but finally dropped the idea.

The analysts said Chirac might have to make a painful choice between pursuing an all-out war against terrorism and its backers, and continuing his efforts to negotiate the freedom of French hostages in Lebanon by improving relations with Iran.

When an Iranian vice-premier visited Paris this summer, the red carpet was rolled out at Chirac's residence and he was ushered past the republican guards in ceremonial dress.

This policy appeared successful at first when two hostages were freed in June in exchange for the expulsion from France of Iranian opposition leader Massoud Rajavi.

But since then, according to the news magazine L'Express, the talks have stalled with France refusing to accept Iranian demands for deliveries of sophisticated arms in exchange for securing the hostages' freedom.

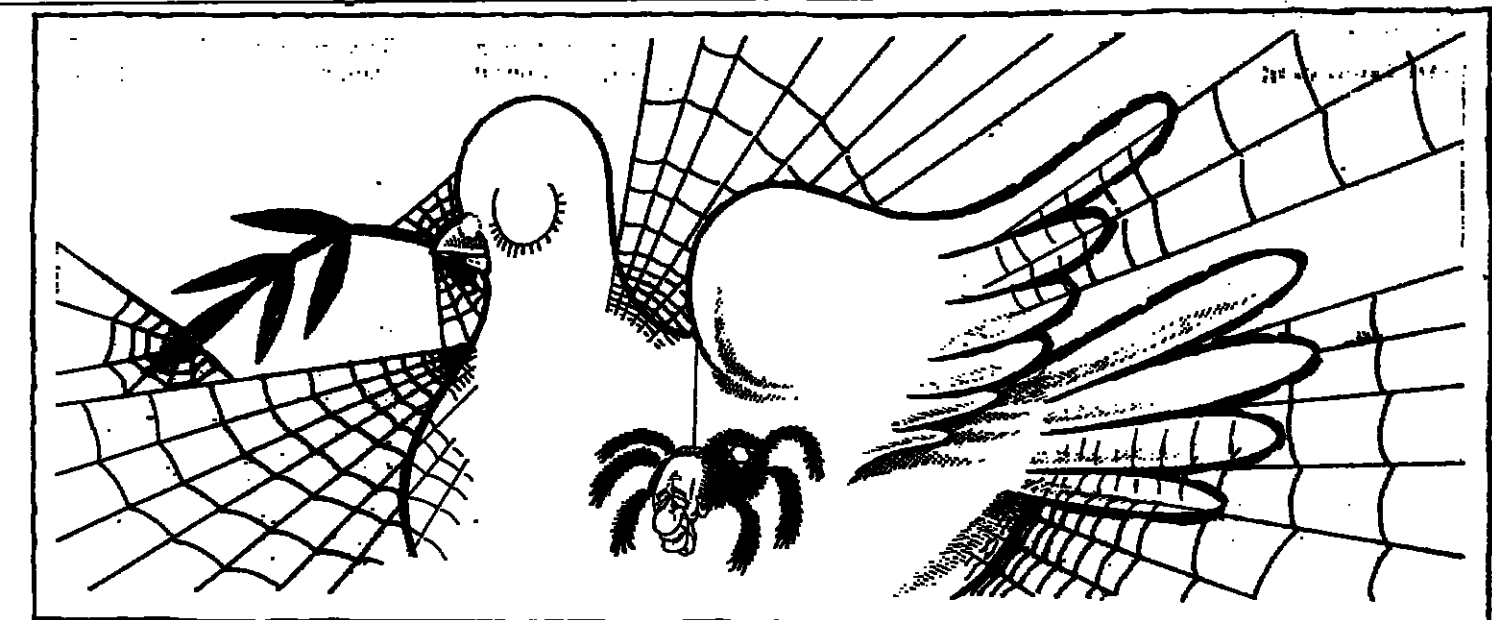
Although the effort towards Iran was Chirac's initiative, the general French readiness to bargain in the Middle East is not new. President Francois Mitterrand himself went to Crete in 1984 to meet Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

The same year Mitterrand paid an official visit to Damascus, despite France's strong suspicions of Syrian involvement in the murder of its Beirut ambassador in 1981, and in the bombing which killed more than 50 French soldiers there in 1983.

Both Chirac and Mitterrand have consistently relied on President Hafeez Al Assad for aid in seeking the release of French hostages held in Lebanon.

According to former DGSE secret service chief Pierre Marion, Syrian leverage was also instrumental in halting a series of attacks in Paris on Jewish targets.

Marion said that with the approval of Mitterrand, he obtained the cooperation of President Assad's brother Rifaat in ensuring that the Abu Nidal group would no longer carry out attacks on French soil.



Israel's intransigence blocks Mideast peace prospects

By John Rogers
Reuters

CAIRO — Only a week after the summit between the leaders of Egypt and Israel, their drive to revive the stalled Middle East peace process appears to be foundering on entrenched positions. Statements by Arab politicians show the idea of a Middle East peace conference is a non-starter unless Israeli's unyielding attitudes change.

Egyptian commentators and Western diplomats here said the Israelis appeared to be distancing themselves from the conference proposal which Prime Minister Shimon Peres and President Hosni Mubarak made a week ago.

Peres and Mubarak also agreed during their 24-hour meeting in Alexandria that 1987 should be a year for Middle East peace negotiations. But away from the summit atmosphere, old realities of the Arab-Israeli conflict quickly resurfaced.

Peres, visiting Washington, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stressed their price for a conference to include the superpowers — Soviet establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel and freedom of emigration for Soviet Jews.

A more immediate roadblock was Israel Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's rejection of the international conference idea, diplomats here said.

The Likud bloc chief who swaps jobs with Peres in less than a month under a coalition accord, reiterated in remarks to Israeli radio his strong opposition to a conference.

Shamir said he would not be against talks with Egypt and

Jordan.

But the diplomats said such a tripartite meeting would be most unlikely without the umbrella of an international gathering to make talking with the Israelis acceptable to the Arabs.

Egypt, which established diplomatic ties with Israel in 1979 at the cost of relations with most Arab states, remains the only Arab country to recognise the Jewish state officially.

Cairo appeared this week to concentrate on keeping the international conference idea alive, urging the Soviet Union to renew ties with Israel cut since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

"The road to the international conference should pass via Moscow," the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said on Thursday.

Egypt also started post-summit contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and was apparently still trying to revive a joint approach to peace between the PLO and Jordan — agreed in February 1985 and shelved a year later.

Mubarak has made no perceptible breakthrough in his efforts this year to narrow divisions between Jordan and the PLO and bring them together as negotiating partners.

Jordan broke off talks on terms for forming a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation after the PLO refused to endorse U.N. resolutions recognising Israel's right to exist without a parallel acknowledgement of a Palestinian right to self-determination.

Jordan, whose participation would be vital to any Middle East peace conference, appeared unenthusiastic about the

Mubarak-Peres idea of a preparatory committee.

"If we are serious about an international conference, we do not need any preparatory committee," Prime Minister Zaid Rifai told reporters in Amman last Tuesday.

In other moves this week, Syria, a fierce critic of Egypt's relations

with Israel, restated its backing for a conference. In a joint statement with Hungary, it condemned "the policy of partial and individual solutions and deals."

The Arab League's U.N. delegate, Clovis Makoud, urged Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to renew efforts to call a Middle East conference.

LETTERS

'New' regulations

To the Editor:

I have been coming on business trips to Amman five or six times a year for the past several years. Every time I arrived at the airport I was issued a visa on the spot since I am a Greek with a European Community passport. However, when I arrived at Amman Airport on Tuesday night, I was told that I could not enter without a visa, and the authorities refused to issue one at the airport. They said that these were new regulations which have been in effect now for a month. These "new" regulations apparently apply to Europeans but not to Americans.

Two hours of my time were wasted. If I hadn't known important figures in the Jordanian government — and I had to disturb them at a late hour so that they could talk to the airport authorities into allowing me in — I would have been sent back to Greece. I don't understand the reasons behind these "new" regulations, and I don't understand why we were not informed of them in Europe in advance. Shouldn't the concerned Jordanian authorities at least let the European airlines and airports know that we could not travel to Jordan any more without a visa issued at Jordanian embassies abroad?

Dimitris Paraskevopoulos
Intercontinental Hotel,
Amman.

Editor's note: The "new" regulations that Mr. Paraskevopoulos mentions in his letter are in fact not new. They, however, have been more closely observed recently, and not only by Jordan, according to official sources contacted by the Jordan Times. Embassies here and abroad and airline offices are also aware of the regulations, officials say.

Looking forward to 1988



Talking straight
Marwan Muasher

RECENTLY, it was announced that the legal term for the present parliament ends in January of 1988. Thus, barring any unforeseen circumstances, and according to the law stating that elections should be held no later than three months before the end of a parliament's term, we should expect new elections to take place in the Kingdom somewhere between August and October of 1987.

The majority of members in the present parliament have been elected in 1967, almost twenty years ago. Naturally, several conditions have changed since then, including the composition of the electorate body. The new elections, therefore, regardless of the personalities they will bring to parliament, will certainly result in a more representative body than the present one.

The elections in 1987 will be

held according to the provisions of the new electoral law, bringing 142 members to parliament, instead of the present number of 60. While the new electoral law leaves some questions in mind, there is little point in reflecting upon them, now that it is already in effect. It appears more worthwhile to make the best out of this new law, and to start working from now towards influencing the composition of the new parliament members.

A quick look at the distribution of districts would show that in most areas outside of Amman, many traditional candidates will win because of the dominance of one or a few families in such districts. In other words, one can expect that in many areas, candidates will be chosen because of family support, irrespective of their qualifications. One can also argue that such choices are to be

expected. If they reflect the will of the people of the district, then so be it. All one can hope for is that families in such districts will choose educated members to run for parliament rather than the powerful, but not too educated, individuals.

Thus while the new law understandably cannot eliminate tribal affiliations in rural areas, it has a better chance of doing so in urban areas, particularly in Amman. Because of the provisions of the new law, requiring people to vote for areas of their residence rather than origin, there are fewer chances of candidates winning in large cities, particularly the capital, because of family support. Because the capital is a conglomeration of people from different city origins, candidates have to offer something more to the electorate than the back-up of family

members or friends. It is in such areas where surprises can occur, and where change can be expected.

For the first time since the last elections, a highly educated class of citizens has emerged with little representation in parliament. This class consists of young professionals eager to share in the decision-making process of their country.

That has not so far happened is a result of several factors, one of which is a general disease that has swept the country in general and the educated in particular: namely apathy.

The young educated generation has been faced with so many frustrations that it has practically given up all efforts at contributing to public service and has concentrated instead on looking after its own good.

This is indeed most dangerous,

because the class that can contribute most to the modernisation of our institutions is the one largely alienated from this process. The huge efforts, both timewise and moneywise, spent on the education of Jordanians are not being properly rewarded, with gains from such education being scattered and largely dissipated.

It is therefore of utmost importance to bring together these efforts and direct them towards contributing to public affairs. One way of doing this is through electing individuals that represent this class and can reflect its views in parliament.

It is futile, however, to wait or expect the educated of this country to make a move out of the present vacuum. They are largely disorganised, or too apathetic about public affairs. It is thus left for the few enthusiastic men and

women of this new generation to convince their peers that it is time to break out of their shells and start caring more for their country.

The new law is not all that helpful in such a matter. Political organisations are still forbidden. Campaigning is restricted. But that does not mean the battle is lost.

There is still a lot that one can do through enthusiasm and dedication. The first thing to do is to convince people that their votes can count, and that if they agree on candidates that can represent them, that they have the numbers necessary to elect these candidates.

Such a problem will take a long time, which is why this new generation has to start thinking and working seriously from now for 1988, within the framework of the new law. There are ten candidates to be elected

representing the city of Amman alone. A lot can be done to influence the composition of these ten candidates. One can start by defining the set of principles, demands and obligations that this generation wants to voice or abide by. Next comes the candidates that can either be chosen by this group, or that come closest to voicing its concerns. Then, a concentrated, if up-hill, education campaign should be started to gather support for the candidates chosen.

The one important idea in which this generation has to believe is that its voice should count, that it can count. An effort has to be started now if we are seriously committed to this country. Otherwise, we have only ourselves to blame for any composition parliamentary elections might produce that many of us would not like.

JTV Channel 2 Preview Saturday — Sept. 20, 1986

8:30 Check It Out

Theft is committed in the shop. The manager gathers the employees and asks them to identify the thief.

9:10 The Lancaster-Miller Affair

Lancaster is arrested for murder. Chubbie stands by him, hiring a clever lawyer who succeeds in getting Lancaster acquitted. The press have a field day, painting Chubbie the scarlet woman. Finding personal and professional rejection the pair retreat to England.

10:20 Feature Film

Nashville Grab

Starring: Jeff Conaway
Slim Pickens
Christina Raines.

While recording a concert album at the state women's prison, country-western singing star Buddy Walker is suddenly kidnapped by two convicts as part of their daring escape plan. They force a third unwilling inmate, shy and sweet Katie Morrison, to go along with them.

Sunday — Sept. 21, 1986

8:30 Charlie and Company

The mother thinks she is pregnant, something which does not make her very happy. On the contrary, the other members of the family feel pleased.

9:10 Documentary

The Four Horsemen

Ep. 2

The Masters of War

In 1984 over \$40 billion worth of arms sales and orders were placed for weapons made in the West, and more than \$21 billion worth for those made by the East. Without selling the arms that they develop, neither the West nor the East would be able to maintain their own armies.

10:20 Dallas

Monday — Sept. 22, 1986

8:30 Growing Pains

The Anniversary That Never Was

Thanks to their children, Jason and Maggie have a whole day to spend together for their anniversary. But, all their plans end up in the air when Maggie is called away on an assignment.

9:10 Moonlighting

10:20 Crown Court

Four masked persons steal £30,000 from a bank employee. The bank's guard claims that he was able to pull out the mask of one of the thieves, and that he clearly recognised his face. The police arrests that person and the court looks into the case.

Tuesday — Sept. 23, 1986

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Alfred, Hitchcock

A woman joins her husband in China, but her husband does not show interest in her due to continuous work.

10:20 Magnum

Wednesday — Sept. 24, 1986

8:30 Three's Company

Hair Today, Gone Tomorrow

Terri falls romantically for Jack when he buys a moustache which makes him look like Terri's old boyfriend, David. Janet tells Jack the only way to cool Terri off is to buss her around.



The Lancaster-Miller Affair - Saturday at 9:10

9:10 A Planet For The Taking

At War With Death

Unlike many other cultures, Western civilisation isolates itself from death, shutting it away in hospitals and funeral parlours. Is death the ultimate challenge for science to conquer, or a final reminder that our power to control nature has limits?

The Moonstone

Ep. 5

The true facts surrounding the theft of the Moonstone are finally uncovered with the help of Sergeant Chuff. The body of a murdered sailor is identified as that of Godfrey Ablewhite. A respected barrister, he stood to lose his reputation for embezzling clients' funds in order to maintain an expensive mistress.

Thursday — Sept. 25, 1986

8:30 Carol Burnett

An old man offers an engagement ring to Carol in a restaurant. The dialogue between the two makes those in the restaurant laugh and laugh.

9:10 Other World

Ep. 2

10:20 Feature Film

Beautiful But Dangerous

Starring: Gina Lolo Brigida

A classic love story between an Italian opera singer and a Russian prince in Paris and Moscow before World War I.

Friday — Sept. 26, 1986

9:10 Best Seller

Testimony of Two Men
Part 3

Jonathon continues to honestly improve the medical services and thus differs with the old doctors. He also proposes to Evy, the daughter of Dr. Martis.

10:20 Play of the Week

The Good Soldier

Part 2

Adapted for television from the novel by Ford Madox Ford, this is the tragedy of two couples whose apparently civilised relationship masks destructive passions beneath.

Are premature babies sensitive to pain?

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON - They are strapped and tubed and stuck and monitored from the inside out and the outside in. They are resuscitated and medicated. Drops of blood are drawn from a tiny heel and more is transfused through needles inserted into veins as thin as a pencil line. Still another line into the arteries measures oxygen in the blood.

These are the smaller-than-doll sized premature babies, born too soon to cope with life's minimal requirements - like, for instance, breathing.

For decades, pediatricians and obstetricians were taught that newborn babies especially premature babies, had pain pathways too immature to permit them to feel or perceive pain. The issue didn't arise much, though, because until recently very few of the smallest, sickest preemies survived very long.

This has changed radically in the past decade. Medical technology has given these weak, wailing bits of humanity - an estimated 200,000 a year - their chance at life. But to do so, the new subspecialty of neonatology has had to transform the first weeks of their lives into a series of surgeries, procedures and life supports, medicines, transfusions and intubations.

Bonding with a parent - who is yearning, but unable, to cuddle or even touch - must wait.

Although these parents often wonder if the baby is as pain-wracked as he or she may seem, traditionally they have been reassured by neonatal staffs that "they don't feel pain the way we do," or "they won't remember, even if there is a moment or two of discomfort."

But something few parents realised was that even major surgical procedures were - and sometimes still are - performed on premature and sick neonates without benefit of analgesia, which relieves pain, or anesthesia, which removes all sensation. Instead the infants are immobilised by the use of strong muscle relaxants given with oxygen. Very often the daily procedures with no pain relief either, day after day, week after week.

Earlier this year, a Silver Spring, Maryland, mother discovered, almost inadvertently and to her horror, that her prematurely born son was awake throughout a major operation that included chest incisions and prying his ribs apart.

"The anesthesiologist paralysed him with Pavulon, a drug that left him unable to move, but totally conscious," Jill Lawson wrote in the June issue of the journal *Birth*.

Jeffrey, who was born at 26 weeks weighing less than 20 pounds, died on March 31, six weeks after his surgery at Children's Hospital National Medical Centre. Lawson has made her son's experience into something of a war against what she sees as inhumane treatment of infants.

"I had some second thoughts about pursuing it," Lawson says, "but I have learned a lot and I know I'm doing the right thing. I think what they're saying is that there's no way to anesthetise very tiny or weak babies so the choice is not doing the surgery or doing it under horrendous circumstances. I'm not saying never do it, but I would want to think long and hard."

The Lawsons are not interested in legal action against anyone involved in Jeffrey's surgery. Jill Lawson says, but simply want the practice of surgery without anesthesia or analgesia publicised and, she hopes, ended. She has written to virtually every pediatric, surgical, anesthesiology and neonatal professional society and journal she can find. For that reason, none of the physicians involved in the case will discuss it.

The use of Pavulon or other curare-based preparations (along with oxygen) is a time honoured technique for surgery in the newborn, especially the very small and very sick premature babies, says Dr. Gerard W. Ostheimer, an obstetric anesthesiologist, who is the liaison between the American Society of Anesthesiologists and the committee on the fetus and the newborn of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

"There is precedent for that care going back to the times when we didn't have anything to give these babies because of the simple fact that the anesthetic was as poisonous to the baby as anything else, and therefore you allowed the neonate to have pain so the baby could survive the procedure," Ostheimer says.

But the practice of operating on preemies without anesthesia is changing. For one thing, there are better pain-relieving drugs and anesthetics available. Also, there is a growing body of scientific literature suggesting that these babies function on a higher level of central nervous system organisation than had been previously thought. They may not be able to intellectualise feelings as "pain" or "stress," but they respond physiologically to pain

the way older children and adults do - secreting the same brain chemicals, for example.

"Now we have evolved our practice so that there is method of providing pain relief that will not jeopardise the baby," Ostheimer says. "At the same time, we relieve pain and allow the surgeon to perform the procedure."

"We're seeing more and more pain relief provided for these very sick babies who undergo these procedures. One of the reasons to provide it is the fact that it decreases the infant's stress response" - the release of steroid and epinephrine-like substances into the bloodstream.

When the stress response is decreased, "the babies do better," he said.

But some physicians, including Dr. Willis McGill, chief of anesthesiology at children's, are not totally convinced about the safety of the new anesthetics.

"I would say that when possible for procedures that are painful and of significant duration, an anesthetic should be given," he says. "I do, however, try to assure that the patient is in the best possible condition. It doesn't do any good to have a dead patient who doesn't feel pain."

"In the very small preemie, we find many who have immature physiology and we tend to find more patients who are 'tender' to effects of anesthetics. So then we get into some controversial issues about how best to operate."

"In spite of what is seen in the textbooks, virtually none of these agents are perfect in all cases, and we find in some circumstances they are unacceptably depressant to the baby's cardiovascular or respiratory system" - The Washington Post.

Japanese shifting from workaholicism to more leisure

By Maggie Jackson

The Associated Press

TOKYO - The world sees Japanese as workaholics, but that reality is changing as young people increasingly adopt leisure habits that most Americans take for granted and Europeans long ago turned into an art.

Slowly but steadily, Japanese workers have begun to expect more from their careers than simply wearing the company's lapel pin and attending the annual corporate outing.

The new attitude to take life a bit easier is being promoted by the government, which wants to reduce the number of hours Japanese spend each week at work, and reduce the standard work week to five days from six.

Many Japanese - but not all - are receptive to the idea.

The change will take some getting used to in a country where employees work as much as 25 percent more hours each year than their counterparts in Europe and the United States, and where most workers take fewer vacation days each year than they are entitled to.

"I don't like working all the time," said Keiko Aiba, who graduated last year from a Tokyo University and now works five 10-hour days per week as an executive trainee at Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

"Monday through Friday I do my best," she said. "But on weekends I like to take up my hobbies."

Such an attitude borders on

heresy for many older Japanese who grew up in an environment where, in the words of government analyst Motoyuki Miyano, "too much free time is some kind of pain."

Miyano is managing director of the Leisure Development Centre, a research facility developed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to study ways of expanding the domestic economy by getting people to spend more money.

"When asked what they do in their free time," he said, "The older generation can respond with three or four activities, while the younger answer three to four times that many. Slowly but surely, things are changing."

Most older workers spend what scarce leisure time they have recovering from work - often over drinks - and playing with their families.

A recent poll, published in the English-language Japan Times, found that more than half of salaried workers spend Sundays simply napping or watching television.

Some have loosely dubbed the leisure-bent youth "shinjinru," or literally "new humans," and some elders complain that they are selfish, uncooperative and spoiled.

Others call them smart in opting for free time instead of higher earnings.

"They may be more wise in utilising limited time," said Hiroshi Iwaba of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone's

International Division. "They work enough - and they play more."

Younger people enjoy a range of activities from going to jazz bars, movies and zoos to visiting Tokyo's Disneyland, which has attracted some 30 million people in the past three years.

Shopping is a favourite pastime, too, with prime stores jammed on weekends.

Sports are also popular among younger Japanese, including tennis, golf and skiing. And there are less regimented activities such as, as one young woman put it, "just driving around."

The young also appear to enjoy their leisure more than their older counterparts. "When they have free time, (the older generations) don't know what to do," said Miyano.

The trend toward more relaxation is encouraged by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government, which launched a programme last year to stimulate domestic growth in response to foreign criticism of Japan's weighty trade surpluses and dependence on exports.

Pivotal to the programme are efforts to cut overall working hours and reduce the standard work week from six days to five. The task is formidable, and changes in young workers' leisure habits would influence the outcome.

The labour ministry says Japanese employees worked an average of 2,110 hours in 1985. That compares with 1,850 hours

for the average U.S. or British worker and 1,650 hours for workers in France.

Miyano doubts, however, that the centre's goal of 1,500 working hours for Japanese employees by the year 2000 is attainable. "Not in 14 years," he said.

About half of Japan's private firms offer some form of five-day work week, but only 6.7 per cent - usually the largest offer the two-day weekend that is a fixture in most other industrialised countries, the labour ministry said. Most small companies have a six-day week or allow two days off once or twice a month.

In a June report, the ministry estimated that if two-day weekends were universal in Japan, recreation-related industries would grow by 2.9 trillion yen (\$17.4 billion).

Japan also observes 12 national holidays, during which most businesses and government offices close. But for years, many workers have taken less than 60 per cent of their annual paid days off.

Interviews with young Japanese indicated that although they still work hard by international standards, most are more interested in leisure than their parents, the generation that rebuilt Japan from the devastation of World War II.

"We don't stop working hard, but the aim is different," said Koichi Tanaka, in his first year with Mitsui and Co., one of Japan's largest trading houses. "We work for ourselves, old men work for the company."

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Juventus, Porto lead Latin spree in European soccer

LONDON (R) — Italian champion Juventus led a Latin goal glut as it beat Iceland's Valur 7-0 to confirm its intention of recovering the European Champions' Cup in style.

Brilliantly led by Danish World Cup striker Michael Laudrup, who scored a hat-trick, Juventus lit up a goal-laden first major night of European Club soccer with a stirring performance.

Laudrup struck after 18, 22 and 65 minutes with Aldo Serena, Antonio Cabrini, Beniamino Vignola and Massimo Briacchi adding the rest in a one-sided exhibition of the Turin team's skills.

But, with Portuguese champion Porto hitting nine goals past Maltese champion Rabat Ajax's English goalkeeper Jeff Wood and Sporting Lisbon plundering a similar 9-0 victory in Iceland against Akranes in the UEFA Cup, the Zebras had to settle for a share of the goal-scoring glory and

the individual honours on Wednesday.

After last season's barren final from which Steaua Bucharest emerged victorious on penalties to become East Europe's first holders of the Champions' Cup, it was a refreshing change to see 48 goals scored in the 15 first round, first leg ties of this season's premier tournament.

While Laudrup dazzled with a hat-trick for Juventus — for whom French World Cup Captain Michel Platini recovered his midfield magic, Portuguese striker Fernando Gomes hit four for Porto and Lars Larsen scored three for Malmö in its 6-0 Cup Winners' Cup romp against Apollon Limassol.

In the UEFA Cup, Peter

Houtman hit a 22-minute hat-trick for Groningen of The Netherlands in its 5-1 win over Ireland's Galway United. Robert McDonald scored a treble in seven minutes during Sporting Lisbon's spree against Akranes and Glasgow Rangers' Robert Fleck produced his second hat-trick in five days for the Scots against Ilves Tampere of Finland.

But on a night of free-scoring, perhaps the most impressive performance at the top level came from West German champion Bayern Munich who withstood intense pressure from PSV Eindhoven before stealing a 2-0 away win with two late goals from Reinhold Mathy.

Danish Champion Broendbyernes produced the surprise of the night in the Champions' Cup by defeating Honved Budapest 4-1. The goals were shared by John Jensen, Lars Olsen, Ole Oestergaard and Tommy Christensen with Hungarian World Cup midfielder Lajos Detari replying.

Real Madrid maintained its reputation as poor travellers by going down in Switzerland to Young Boys Berne. Urs Bamert scoring the only goal of the game in the second minute.



Minister of Information raises the white flag signalling the start of "Cycling for All" contest which was sponsored by the Al Ra'i and Jordan Times (Abu Sinan photo)

Big turn-out for "Cycling for All"

By Mun'em Fakhoury
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — About 985 cyclists from all ages (ranging from 7-year-olds to over 40-year-olds) took part Friday in a racing tournament sponsored by the Jordan Press Foundation (Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times) and organised by the Jordanian Bicycle Federation. The Minister of Information, Mr. Mohammad Al Khatib, gave the signal to start the race in front of the Al Ra'i/Jordan Times building. Accompanying Mr. Khatib were Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, chairman of the board of the foundation and Mr. Jalal Al Bustami, vice president of the

Bicycle Federation.

The cyclists raced to the Al Jeel Club in Wadi Al Seer, some seven kilometres distance. The overall winner was Raed Zaqeibeh who posted a time of 10:22 minutes.

Mr. Khatib presented the winners of each category their awards and the Al Jeel Club the Al Ra'i/Jordan Times cup for hosting the race. Mr. Al Kayed presented the Minister of Information a special award for patronising the tournament.

The following are the winners in each of seven categories:

Category 1: Mohammad Al Said, Ra'd Rajab, Amer Riyadh, Category 2: Raed Zuqeiba, Ibrahim Yousef, Mohammad Khasawneh, Category 3: Timot Ishaqat, Rashad Zeidan, Mohammad Al Suweiti, Category 4: Samir Said, Hambar Antone, Abdullah Al Said, Category 5: Ibrahim Rawashdeh, Wail Shamalleh, Hassan Tabba'a, Category 6: Ma'moun Kamal, Azzam Shaker, Mazen Mashwari and Category 7: Khairuddin Ishaqat.

Blomqvist wins China rally

PEKING (R) — Sweden's Stig Blomqvist roared past a giant portrait of Mao Tse-tung into Peking's Tiananmen Square yesterday after winning the second Hong Kong-Peking Motor Rally in his Audi Quattro A2.

Blomqvist and his partner Bruno Berglund won the race in a provisional time of eight hours 19 minutes and 58 seconds, rally organisers said.

Leading a field of 17 finishers out of 43 starters by more than one and a half hours, the pair's tough six-day run through the back roads of China ended at the Ming Tombs north of Peking.

Organisers estimated at a news conference that eight million people had gathered along the route to watch the cars and more than 100 support vehicles.

The Chinese team of Lu Ningjun and Zhao Yanxiang finished the 3,870 kilometre (2,418 mile) course in 9:53:17 to take a surprise second place.

Lu, 29, a driving instructor with the Peking police academy, finished 21st out of 36 in last year's rally over a different course. Rally officials said he learned to drive a car only last year.

Japanese drivers Hironori Satoh and Koichi Abe pulled in third in their Toyota Corolla GT, with a time of 10:05:12.

Japanese competitors took the next three places. Yoshinori Himeji and Hiroyuki Osumi finished just 13 seconds later in another Corolla GT, followed by Hiroshi Nishiyama and Masahiro Nagayama in 10:12:23 in a Toyota Supra and Yoshio Nishi and Keito Hashikuma in 10:19:30 driving a Mazda RX7.

Police in black red flag saloon cars flanked the finishers as they tore down Peking's main boulevard, Changan Avenue, to pull up before cheering support staff and organisers in front of a Revolutionary Martyrs' Obelisk in the giant square.

Finishers, sporting victory wreaths, doused each other with champagne and struck poses for photographers against a backdrop of the capital's famous Red Tiananmen Gate before racing their cars out of the square.

"Some of the roads are better than some in European rallies, but it's a tough course. It's been a long last day and night," a tired-looking Blomqvist said.

London-based Blomqvist, 40, drove the same 420 horsepower car with which Finnish star Hannu Mikkola won the first race last year. His co-driver Berglund said they cruised at speeds of up to 225 kph (140 mph).

Asian Games open amid tight security

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Asia's version of the Olympics opens today with some world champions among the nearly 4,700 participants, and the sports world's eyes focused on Seoul's Olympics.

Seoul already has been named the 1988 Olympic host city, and most of the facilities have been completed in time for use in the Sept. 20-Oct. 5 Asian Games, which serve as a dress rehearsal for staging the Olympics.

Security, already tight, became even more stringent after a bomb exploded Sunday at Seoul's

International Airport, where hundreds of foreign athletes were arriving for the competition.

The victims, however, were all Korean — five killed and 31 injured. The damage to airport doors, windows and counters was repaired the next day.

South Korea has blamed North Korea or its sympathisers for the blast, a charge denied by the Communist government of that rival state, which fought a war with South in 1950-53.

The North has repeatedly contended that South Korea is unfit to be an Olympic host, but has said it will enter the 1988

games if it is made a co-host. Although a few events have been offered to the North, the issue remains unsettled.

Meanwhile, North Korea is boycotting the Asian Games, in which it placed fourth in the medal standings of the 1982 competition in New Delhi.

Of the 36 members of the Olympic Council of Asia, 27 have entered, including warring rivals Iran and Iraq.

Brunei pulled out at the last minute because of a royal family funeral and mourning period. Also missing are Afghanistan,

Mongolia, Laos, Vietnam, South Yemen, Burma and Syria.

China, which pushed Japan out of first place in the medal standings for the first time in 1982, is expected to repeat as the overall champion. Japan and host South Korea are expected to battle for second place.

In the last games, China had 61 golds in a medal total of 153. Japan also had 153 medals in all, but only 57 golds. South Korea had 28 golds and a total of 93. North Korea had 17 golds in a 56 total and India had 13 golds in a 57 total.

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Merdal Qatamin
Director General



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THE EVICTORS

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

OUT OF AFRICA

3:30, 6:00, 9:00

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4775/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3885/90	Canadian dollars
	1.9950/60	West German marks
	2.2555/65	Dutch guilders
	1.6168/58	Swiss francs
	41.42/47	Belgian francs
	6.5300/50	French francs
	1380/1381	Italian lire
	152.67/77	Japanese yen
	6.8200/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.2375/2425	Swedish crowns
	7.5600/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	430.00/434.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed lower, slightly above the day's worst levels as the opening decline on Wall Street failed to trigger renewed selling. Gold shares, however, showed gains of up to 37 in line with the higher bullion price.

At 1430 Friday, the FTSE 100 index was down 15.2 points to 1,599.0, having been as low as 1,545.7 before briefly touching 1,602.3 on scattered buying at the morning's lower levels.

The morning's gains in government bonds helped stabilise shares, which moved down initially on worries that the plunge in sterling could bring about higher U.K. interest rates. But gains eased towards the close after sterling lost early ground.

Government bonds recovered as much as one point of Thursday's two point falls as sterling's trade weighted index put on four basis points to 69.8 after Thursday's record low of 69.2. The index later moved to 69.3, leaving gains with pared gains of around 1/8 to 3/16 point.

Trading in government bonds had been overshadowed early on by sharply higher U.K. money market interest rates.

Money rates later eased and government bond dealers began to look forward to possibly encouraging news on interest rates.

London plans to set up new international equities market

LONDON (R) — The London Stock Exchange and a group representing some of the world's biggest banks and securities firms agreed last week to cooperate in forming and regulating a new international market to trade in equities.

In a move ahead of deregulation of the London exchange on Oct. 27 — called the "big bang" — the stock exchange council agreed to cooperate with the International Securities Regulatory Organisation (ISRO).

A stock exchange statement said the move "will concentrate in one market place the transactions both in domestic equities and in internationally traded equities in London which at present take place both on and off the exchange."

Both sides had hitherto been preparing separately for the "big bang," when the tradition-bound London exchange — the world's biggest after New York and Tokyo — removes fixed brokerage commissions on share deals, as Wall Street did 11 years ago, and opens itself to free competition.

Bringing radical changes in The City, London's financial heart, the "big bang" will end a distinction between "jobbers," a restricted group of traders who now work on

the exchange floor, and "brokers" representing buyers of shares. The new market will be called the International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

"Negotiations were long and complex," ISRO Chairman Ian Steers told a news conference, noting that Britain's parliament was still considering Conservative government regulatory legislation for the expanding financial markets.

"There's a tremendous amount of detail still to be worked out," he added.

Under the terms of the agreement, which is subject to final approval by the memberships of both the exchange and ISRO, a recognised investment exchange and a self-regulatory body would be set up under a single administration.

The new self-regulatory organisation would be responsible for authorising firms to conduct business in Britain and would fix a code of conduct.

The agreement "would guarantee that the new unified stock exchange would become not only a very significant force in the trade in international equities, but possibly the most important

centre in the world," the exchange statement said.

The self-regulatory organisation being set up under the accord will be called the Securities Association.

There had been concern about fragmentation of the equities market in Britain, the exchange said, noting that the creation of ISRO in November 1985 meant that there could have been two separate bodies covering share business.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the London Stock Exchange, told the news conference the agreement with ISRO posed a dilemma for the British government over Japanese firms seeking a stock exchange listing in London.

Britain has expressed annoyance that foreign firms find it difficult to obtain a listing in Tokyo and has indicated that it may reciprocally block Japanese applications for a place in the London market.

But 43 of ISRO's 187 members are Japanese, which means that they will be playing a role in the new exchange.

"This agreement poses an interesting dilemma for the government," Mr. Goodison said.

Japan announces package to spur domestic demand

TOKYO (Agencies) — The government announced an eight-point economic package Friday to spur domestic demand and help rescue small firms hurt by the appreciation of the yen.

The central and local governments will provide three trillion yen (\$19.3 billion) of the 3.6 trillion yen.

The package is a record for government-led measures to stimulate domestic demand, exceeding a 3.1 trillion yen (\$20 billion) domestic-demand expansion programme begun last October.

Japanese business leaders had complained that the government was not carrying out its pledge to stimulate the domestic economy.

After cabinet members approved the package, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said the government still hopes to achieve the nation's growth target of four per cent for the fiscal year that ends next March.

It is the third such economic package taken this year to deal with the recent sharp rise of the Japanese yen, which has resulted in slowing the Japanese economy in recent months.

The government began two of the emergency measures after the value yen increased in April and May. The measures were intended to reduce unemployment, pass on winfall profits from the high yen to consumers, and help small companies that have lost business because of the higher yen.

The new programme is designed to increase investment in public works, expand housing and private works investment, revitalise the private sector, and help support small firms hard hit by the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar.

The yen has appreciated by more than 35 per cent against the U.S. dollar in the past 11 months and many Japanese companies, especially small- and medium-sized firms, have been hurt.

A high yen tends to make Japanese products more

expensive overseas and make foreign goods less expensive in Japan.

The comprehensive economic package is also aimed at easing pressures from its trade partners, particularly the United States, for Japan to boost its domestic demand to help correct the country's huge trade surplus.

In the latest reporting month of August, Japan posted its third largest monthly trade surplus of \$7.5 billion, up from a surplus of \$3.49 billion in August 1985.

Japan's trade surpluses with the United States on a customs clearance basis totalled \$4.42 billion in August, while its trade surplus with the European Community was \$1.57 billion.

Among the public works project to be undertaken, 1.4 trillion yen (\$9.0 billion) will be spent on improving roads.

The government will also increase to 700 billion yen (\$4.5 billion) its fund for mortgages available from the governmental Housing Loan Corp., to help build another 30,000 housing units this year.

The measure also provides low interest loans to small businesses, encourages oil importers to pass on foreign exchange gains to consumers, and deregulates government control on some industries.

Tokyo rebuffs U.S. call for interest rate cut

On Thursday Japan rebuffed U.S. calls for a cut in its interest rates, saying they were already low enough.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita told Japanese businessmen he saw no need to cut interest rates now. Japanese rates have already been reduced three times this year and are at record low levels, he said.

Earlier U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, responding to West

Germany and Japan's rejection of his call for lower interest rates, said the dollar would need to decline more as a result. "Unless there are additional measures to promote higher growth abroad, there will need to be further exchange rate changes to reduce trade imbalances," he said.

Mr. Baker's comments sent the dollar skidding lower against both the West German mark and the Japanese yen on the foreign exchange markets.

Mr. Sumita said he agreed with Mr. Baker on the need for increased domestic demand in Japan, adding that the U.S. official's remarks did not specifically single out interest rate changes as the way to achieve that goal.

While a strong yen is needed to wean the Japanese economy off its dependence on exports for growth, Mr. Sumita warned that an overly rapid rise of the currency would cause problems for both Japan and the United States.

If the yen rose too quickly, Japan's economy would not have time to adjust and growth could grind down dramatically, Mr. Sumita said. Too fast a slide in the dollar would mean increased inflation and higher interest rates in the United States, he said.

The Bank of Japan governor said the yen's 40 per cent increase against the dollar since last September was already having an impact on Japan's trade surplus by cutting the volume of its exports and increasing the volume of its imports.

In terms of value, however, the trade surplus is still rising because each yen's worth of Japanese exports is now worth more dollars.

The U.S. trade deficit remains large partly because the dollar has not declined much against the currencies of such countries as Canada, South Korea and Taiwan, Mr. Sumita said.

He also attributed the burgeoning U.S. deficit to a shift in its agricultural trade from surplus to deficit and to increased U.S. consumption of low-priced oil imported from abroad. In place of higher-priced domestic output

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SAT., SEPT. 20, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Morning delays are soon replaced by a desire and ability to be intuitive in whatever school of thought interests you. It's important to go along with new conditions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You may find it hard to gain the cooperation of another, but this soon changes and a great deal can be accomplished.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan with your mate how to make the future brighter and have greater success. Use diplomacy.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may have difficulty with an older person or situation, but things clear and you have a pleasant time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Something very important to you in the business world may not work out today.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You may have to wait a while before getting into some entertainment that appeals to you, but things clear.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Seek wisdom if you have to take a little trip to gain it and study fine writings. Tend to correspondence.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Things go a little slowly today. Try to help your friends and you soon gain fine benefits from this.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) There may be delays where financial and property matters need handling, but this will insure for the better.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make a note of the fine ideas you have concerning your advancement and expansion of your career.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get busy improving the situation at home. A friend could be angry so steer clear for now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your mind is working on all cylinders today and a great deal may be efficiently accomplished.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan how to make your dreams materialize, then go after them in a positive way. Tonight avoid demanding people.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have many new ideas. This individual should be sent to the most modern schools for best results throughout the lifetime. One who upon reaching adulthood will start making phenomenal success in business or other progressive and professional work.

Trading in futures, options spreads

BUERGENSTOCK, Switzerland (R) — A 24-hour global market is emerging in new sorts of financial instrument and it may pose problems for authorities charged with ensuring stability in the banking system, according to leaders in the finance industry.

Financial futures and options exchanges are pressing ahead with various links across the world as round-the-clock trading spread in a fast-growing financial sector.

In the next few months, dealers in the United States, Europe and Australia will be able to buy a variety of financial instruments in the trading pits of one market and sell again on the other side of the world.

But leaders in the finance industry who met at this Swiss mountain resort this month said authorities were having to devise methods of supervising and regulating the business.

Even as they talked, feverish selling of shares, partly triggered by computer programmes used by Wall Street operators, spread through several capitals in an illustration of how modern communications bind together the world's markets.

"Internationalisation has become a buzz word in the states," said Mr. Paul Stevens, executive vice-president of New York's AMEX (American Stock Exchange). "People are tripping over each other to end up in various places on the continent and Britain."

In 1984, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, situated in the world capital of futures trading, started a link with the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX) for trading based on Eurodollars, yen and West German marks.

Encouraged by the success of the link-up, other exchanges in the three major European, American and Asian time-zones are poised to take the process much further.

Futures trading — basically the agreement to buy or sell something on a future date at a fixed price — has long been characteristic of trading in primary commodities like coffee or wheat. It offers a way of hedging against price fluctuations.

The invention of futures in currencies, shares and interest rates evolved from volatility in financial markets in the 1970s. Options, a kind of insurance policy on futures, also appeared.

Billions of dollars now change hands as futures are bought and sold among traders and speculators on various exchanges each day. Chicago dominates the field.

And just as telecommunications-based currency trading spread across the time-zones to create a 24-hour global foreign exchange market in the 1970s, so the heads of the futures exchanges now seek to link their trading pits.

The Chicago Board of Trade plans a link with the London International Financial Future Exchange (LIFFE), Europe's largest, while the rapidly expanding Sydney Futures Exchange plans an ambitious three-way link trading Eurodollars with LIFFE and gold with New York's Commodity Exchange (COMEX).

AMEX, which already has a link with the Toronto Stock Exchange, also plans to start a joint venture with Amsterdam's European Options Exchange early next year.

"Most exchanges are extending

hours or developing links within the near future," said Mr. Thomas Donovan, chief executive of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Delegates here said international financial institutions especially wanted to keep in touch with markets round the clock.

"There is need for increasing international cooperation between regulators and practitioners," Mr. Christopher Farrow, assistant director of the Bank of England (central bank), said.

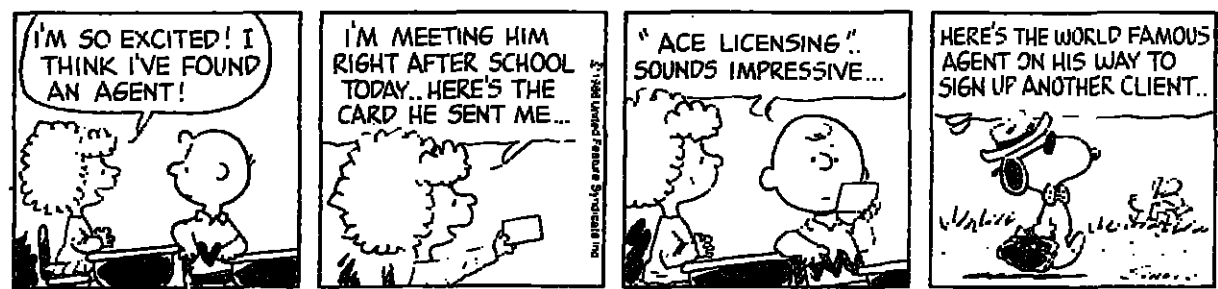
Mr. Farrow said 24-hour trading meant regulatory authorities would have to look at harmonised business conduct rules to deal with cross-frontier business. There was also a need to agree that firms taking positions in different markets and currencies had adequate funds.

"It would be easy to offset capital requirements in one market by undercapitalising in other less well-regulated markets," he said. "Crises in any single financial market is likely to impinge on other markets and in particular to be transmitted to the banking system."

Sydney futures exchange chief executive, Mr. Leslie Hoskings, said it was necessary to ask not only if there was a genuine demand for such a link but also how it would fit in with regulatory requirements and whether it would force changes in each exchange's often very different rules.

"It is no good saying we should link greasy wool trading in New Zealand and London just because people there all wear woolly jumpers," Mr. Hoskings said. "There has got to be a lot of thought going into what is a long and detailed process."

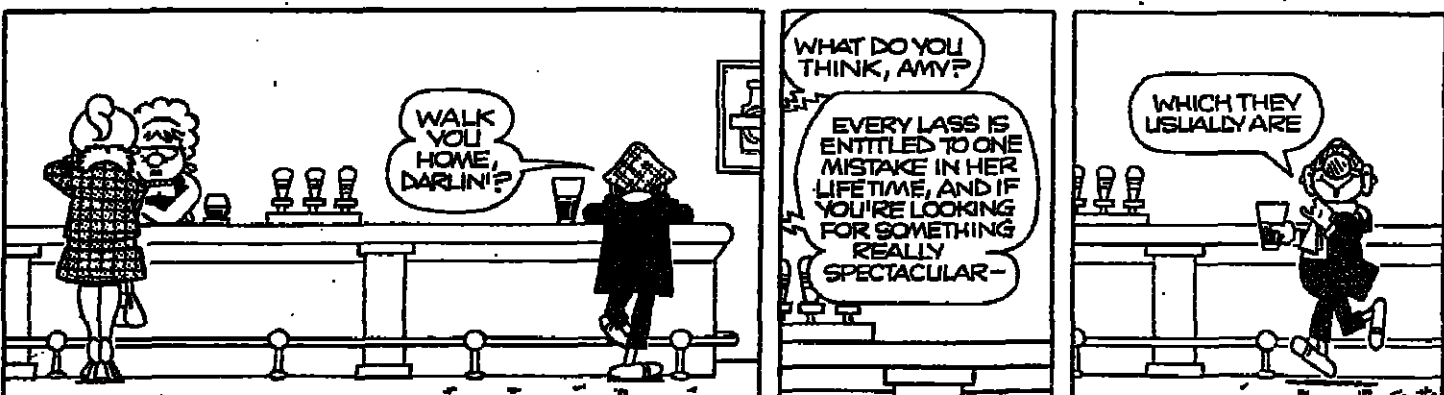
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE



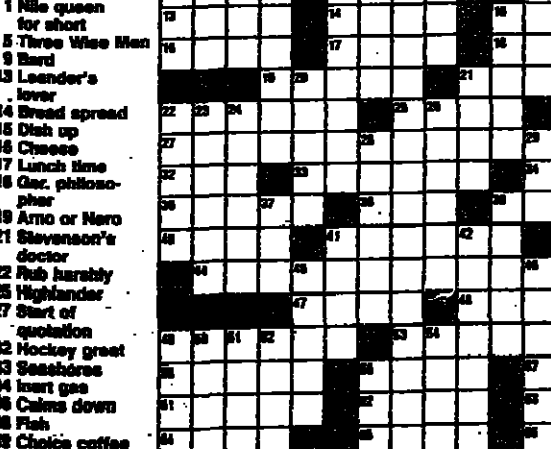
Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SLANT HUMAN VIOLIN WOEFUL

Answer: What the biggest would like to keep — "TWO" HIMSELF

THE Daily Crossword

by Gayle Dean



1. Nine quon for about
2. Three Wise Men
3. Band
4. Leader's
5. lower
6. Broad spread
7. Dish up
8. Cheese
9. Lunch time
10. One, philosophy
11. Auto or Hero
12. Stevenson's doctor
13. Fish barely
14. Highlander
15. Start of
16. quotation
17. Hockey great
18. Shakespeare
19. Last one
20. Cakes down
21. Fish
22. Chaste coffee
23. No, fed
24. Related on the father's side
25. Women cap
26. Word of quotation
27. — boy
28. Took in the lights
29. End of quotation
30. Lovers or Robert
31. Wine Oyl
32. Heavy metal
33. Name
34. Divided
35. Persian
36. Indian
37. Phish
38. Country's non-
39. Legal paper
40. DOOM
41. Grown
42. Cashed
43. Best record
44. American boy
45. Medicinal plant
46. Author of quotation
47. Charged
48. particle
49. Look shyly
50. Roman novel
51. Knavel
52. Archer William
53. Dish spot
54. Name
55. First plane
56. Between lock and barrel
57. Three comb. form
58. Shingle snow
59. On course
60. Cook, dish
61. Yoko
62. Clergyman
63. Indian
64. Appointed
65. 45
66. Atomic particle
67. Feed the kitty
68. Nominal
69. Prepared
70. 55 Who measure
71. Pulled
72. 68 St.
73. Leap
74. Move smoothly
75. Expire
76. Penalty
77. Assesorate
78. Palms
79. Vaccination
80. Who measure
81. 68 St.
82. Leap
83. Move smoothly
84. Expire

Japan announces new limited sanctions against S. Africa

TOKYO (R) — Japan Friday joined the European Community in announcing a new package of limited economic sanctions against South Africa but said it was not in favour of comprehensive curbs on the white-led Pretoria government.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told reporters Tokyo was banning iron and steel imports, refusing tourist visas for South Africans, and calling on Japanese to avoid visiting South Africa as tourists.

The package also stipulated that South African Airlines would not be allowed to land in Japan and government employees would be barred from using South African Airways.

Japan's imports of South African iron and steel goods in 1985 totalled \$196 million, accounting for about 13 per cent of South Africa's iron and steel exports, officials said.

A spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said details of the ban on iron and steel imports would be announced later this month, adding that pig iron imports would definitely be banned.

Pig iron from South Africa amounted to \$35 million or 300,000 tonnes, accounting for about 40 per cent of Japan's total pig iron imports, he said.

In 1985, about 4,000 South Africans visited Japan while the same number of Japanese travelled to South Africa. Each country greeted about 1,000 of the travellers as tourists, Foreign Ministry officials said.

In statement after Friday's regular cabinet meeting, Mr. Gotoda called on Pretoria to make "fundamental reforms aimed at abolishing apartheid."

The situation in South Africa, which shows no sign of improvement, has led to such a serious stage that some steps must be taken," he said.

Japan, one of South Africa's largest trading partners, has already banned direct investment in the country and exports of computers to the army and police.

It has also discouraged the import of South African gold coins, restricted sporting, cultural and academic ties, and reduced its diplomatic ties with Pretoria to a consular level.

A Foreign Ministry official told foreign journalists: "The Japanese government is not quite agreeable to the idea of total comprehensive economic sanctions for several reasons."

"One of the reasons is that it is not constructive ... to destroy the South African economy. That is not a constructive answer to the solution of apartheid," the official said.

He said Japan took into account that the majority black population could suffer from sanctions.

"We indicated (in our statement) that we are ready to lift

(the sanctions) when the South African government clearly indicates their political will to abolish apartheid," ... release Mr. Nelson Mandela, and lift the ban on the ANC, PAC and other black African political groups," the Foreign Ministry official said.

The African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC) are two political groups which have vowed to overthrow the government by force. ANC leader Nelson Mandela was jailed for life in 1964 on charges of plotting sabotage and revolution.

Asked for comment on the new Japanese sanctions, an official at the South African consulate said: "We have studied it. We have referred it to our government in Pretoria. But we cannot say more than that."

Friday's Japanese ban excluded imports of South African iron ore and coal, which in 1985 totalled \$180 million and \$410 million respectively, the Foreign Ministry said.

Earlier this week, European Community foreign ministers agreed to ban new investments in South Africa and stop importing South African iron, steel and gold coins.

Emergency enters 100th day

Meanwhile South Africa's state of emergency entered its 100th day Friday with speculation mounting that President P.W. Botha will call an early general election among the white minority.

Mr. Botha, his political standing bolstered by a by-election victory on Wednesday, could announce a snap election at the Transvaal provincial congress of the ruling National Party (NP) this weekend, newspapers and politicians said.

Beeld, the Afrikaans language daily which is close to the country's ruling elite, predicted the election date in a front-page banner headline declaring: "It looks like Nov. 26."

It said Mr. Botha would probably make the announcement at either the Transvaal congress or the Cape Provincial NP congress which opens on Sept. 29.

The president, who does not have to go to the polls until 1989, said last month that elections would probably be held sooner than expected.

Aides said he was boosted by Wednesday's important by-election in the Natal constituency of Kliprivier, where the NP warded off a well-coordinated challenge by hardline apartheid right-wingers.

"It is a sign that South Africa is uniting," Mr. Botha said of the result.

Right-wing extremists campaigning behind the slogan "keep South Africa white" have assailed Mr. Botha's softening of apartheid racial segregation and defeated the NP in two by-elections last year.

The last general election was in 1981 and another was due in April, 1986. A new constitution introduced last year however empowered Mr. Botha to postpone elections until 1989.

Soviet media highlights Gorbachev statement on Daniloff

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet newspapers Friday reported Mikhail S. Gorbachev's statement that U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff is a spy, as the two nations were opening top-level talks in Washington.

The official media also gave prominent play to Kremlin protests against a U.S. order for the departure of 25 Soviet diplomats from the United Nations by Oct. 1.

By contrast, little attention has been paid to reported new proposals by the Americans at the reopened Geneva arms talks.

And, in keeping with a Gorbachev statement last week, commentators are making no predictions about the outcome of Friday's talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Washington.

The authoritative Communist Party daily Pravda restricted its coverage of Mr. Shevardnadze's arrival to a report by the official news agency TASS simply quoting the foreign minister's remarks upon landing at Andrews Air Force Base on Thursday.

Mr. Shevardnadze branded the U.S. move to expel Soviet U.N. diplomats "a bad decision."

At almost the same time, Mr. Gorbachev was heard on Soviet radio insisting that Daniloff is "a spy who was caught red-handed" and saying his case is being exploited to frustrate any improvements in superpower relations.

Both men hinted, however, that Moscow wants to resolve disputes over Daniloff and the United Nations.

Enrile criticises lack of insurgency policy

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile contends the government has no clear policy for fighting the Communist insurgency and that President Corason Aquino must decide soon how to cope with the rebellion.

Mr. Enrile made the comment in a televised interview late Thursday after Mrs. Aquino told the U.S. Congress she will take up "the sword of war" if the Communists spurn her offer of peace.

Mr. Enrile told the interviewer he had not seen Mrs. Aquino's speech, which was broadcast live in Manila by the government television station.

"Sad to say, we have no counterinsurgency policy as of now that was formulated by this administration," said Mr. Enrile, who has expressed doubts the Communists will negotiate in good faith.

He said despite the Communist refusal to accept a 30-day cease-fire, the president said to continue the policy of non-violence until her return to the Philippines.

"So we'll discuss it when she comes back," he said.

Mr. Enrile said it was up to Mrs. Aquino to decide when it was time to end peace overtures.

When asked what advice he would offer her, he replied: "Madam, you'd better make up your mind. You are the president, exercise your prerogative as president. You are commander-in-chief, and therefore, you have a military responsibility to your military organisation and to the people."

During her speech Thursday in Washington to a joint session of the U.S. Congress, Mrs. Aquino said she would explore all paths to a peaceful solution of the 17-year insurgency.

Meanwhile, a government commission Friday unanimously accepted an article opposing nuclear weapons on Philippine soil as part of a new constitution.

being drafted for ratification this year.

The constitutional commission voted 26-0 to adopt a proposal that states that the Philippines "consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in the (national) territory." The other 21 members of the commission were not present at the meeting, Manila newspapers had reported broad support on the panel for a declaration opposing nuclear weapons in the Philippines.

Commission member Adolfo Azcuna said the provision adopted Friday applies only to nuclear weapons and their components, not nuclear powered warships.

Some commission members had first supported a provision declaring the Philippines a "nuclear-free country," which would have prohibited U.S. nuclear-powered warships from calling at Philippine ports, including the U.S. naval station at Subic Bay.

The Philippine Armed Forces has no nuclear weapons, and the United States has refused to say whether it stockpiles such weapons at the five military bases it maintains in the country.

The decision came one day after the 47-member commission reached a compromise on the controversial issue of U.S. bases, agreeing to allow foreign military installations if their presence is approved under a formal treaty ratified by the Senate and subject to national referendum.

The commission rejected an attempt by base opponents to ban all foreign military installations unconditionally after the lease on the U.S. bases expires in 1991.

Commission members said it would be up to Philippine government to ensure that the ban on nuclear weapons was respected once the constitution goes into effect.



'Whoops, it's too much,' Koreans tell prince

SEOUL (R) — A Saudi prince, in Seoul to take part in the Asian Game, is lavishing \$50 tips on all and sundry and causing considerable embarrassment. Prince Turki Al Sand, 34, signed a cheque for that amount for the South Korean barber who shaved him. He gave another to an interpreter, a third to a hotel maid and a string of others to people who rendered him other services. The typical reply to the gargantuan tipping: "whoops, it's too much. I couldn't take it, your excellency." The millionaire prince is a member of the Saudi Arabian bowling team at the games opening here Saturday. His kinsman, Crown Prince Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz, is also in Seoul as chairman of the Saudi National Olympic Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee. An official guide prepared by the Seoul Asian Games Organising Committee advises visitors that tipping is not necessary except in hotels.

Neighbour ignore rape victim's cries

GREENBELT, Maryland (AP) — A 19-year-old woman raped less than six feet (two metres) from an occupied apartment screamed for more than five minutes but no one came to her aid or called for help, police said. The rape on Monday night might have been prevented if the two women who live in the apartment had responded. Patrick McAndrew, a Greenbelt police spokesman, said. He said the woman screamed and fought for five minutes until her attacker threatened to kill her if she continued. Average police response time in this suburb of Washington, D.C., is two to three minutes, he said. The neighbours told investigators they heard the screams but did nothing. Police refused to reveal the neighbours' names and the reason they gave for not reporting the incident. "The people who heard it and didn't call know they are and that's all that needs to be said," McAndrew said. The incident recalls the case of Kitty Genovese, a woman who was murdered in New York City in 1964 while 38 people in her neighbourhood heard and ignored her cries for help.

Photographer rescues drowning woman

SAVANNAH, Georgia (AP) — A television photographer taping police efforts to save a drowning woman Thursday threw his camera down, jumped into the river and rescued the woman. Rod Berger was working the early shift at WTWC-TV in Savannah when he was called about 3 a.m. (0700 GMT) to cover police attempting to rescue a woman who had jumped into the Savannah River. Berger, 23, said he was taping the scene when he realised that the woman was not going to grab the lifelines that police were throwing to her. He then threw down his camera and jumped in the river, swimming the 36 metres to where she was thrashing about. "Once I realised they weren't going to get her, I swam out to her," said Berger, who has been with the station for five months. "She was struggling pretty violently. I wasn't really even thinking about it. She was out there and it was the natural thing to do," he said.

Reagan admires Aquino's dress sense

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan gave American reporters a lesson in chivalry when he greeted Philippine leader Corason Aquino at the White House. During a photo session in the Oval Office, a reporter asked Mrs. Aquino why she wasn't wearing yellow, the colour associated with her presidential campaign. "That's for tomorrow," replied Mrs. Aquino, who was wearing a pale pink suit and white silk blouse. Mr. Reagan, dressed in a brown suit and tie, gently chided the reporter. "You might have said even though it isn't yellow it's very pretty," he said.

Bank robbers hide booty in postbox

ELICHE, Spain (R) — Spain's postal collection service is not as tardy as bank robbers in this south eastern town seem to think. Police said a local postman found 40 million pesetas (\$150,000) in a letter box when he came to clear it. The wads of bank notes had been stolen from an Eliche bank last week.

Soviets confirm missile strayed off

MOSCOW (AP) — A Kremlin official has confirmed Western report that an unnamed Soviet missile strayed off course during a test, but he said it landed within Soviet borders and not on Chinese territory as some accounts speculated.

Boris D. Pyadyshv, first deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, was asked Thursday about Western reports that the missile landed in China.

"I have heard something about this," he said at a news conference.

"At the moment I can say only that this fact indeed took place. A Soviet missile was launched during regular exercises and one of our missiles landed on the ground — but within Soviet borders," Mr. Pyadyshv said.

He did not elaborate. U.S. Defence Department sources said Monday that a Soviet ballistic missile test-fired from a

submarine on Sept. 11 strayed more than 1,400 miles (2,200 kilometres) off course and landed near the Sino-Soviet border.

The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the missile was launched from above the Arctic circle and was carrying a dummy warhead.

"It impacted well off course, well away from the target range on the Kamchatka peninsula," one of the sources said.

Mozambique accuses S. Africa of aiding guerrillas

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — A South African helicopter carrying an undetermined number of men landed in Mozambique recently as part of the white-ruled nation's aid to anti-government rebels, a Mozambican military spokesman said Friday.

The official Mozambican News Agency quoted an unnamed military spokesman as saying the helicopter landed on Sept. 12 near Ressano Garcia, 90 kilometres north west of Maputo.

The spokesman said the military had evidence that members of South Africa's 32 battalion were operating in the central province of Zambezia, Zambezia borders on Malawi, accused by Mozambique of helping Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas opposed to President Samora Machel's Marxist government.

Mozambique says South African aid to the rebels continues in violation of a mutual security pact signed two and one-half years ago. Both South Africa and Malawi deny the charges.

The rebels have repeatedly sabotaged transport routes through Mozambique, which southern African states hope to develop as alternatives to the routes now carrying most of their trade through South Africa.

The military spokesman said 35 guerrillas, armed with explosives, knives and axes, destroyed a church Tuesday in Mangunze village, in the southern province of Gaza.

3rd Brazil jailbreak attempt leaves 4 dead

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Four inmates were shot dead and another was wounded during an attempted prison escape in the southern state of Parana, said a police official.

It was the third major disturbance in the Brazilian prison system this week. It was not known if the episodes were related.

The latest incident took place in the city of Umuarama, 920 kilometres south west of Rio.

Five prisoners, one armed, overpowered two jailkeepers

Thursday afternoon, police officer Luis Carlos Verissimo da Silva said by phone from Umuarama.

The prisoners agreed to release the hostages in exchange for a getaway car, but as the inmates were getting into the car, "we opened fire," Da Silva said. Four of the inmates died and the fifth was wounded, but managed to drive away, he said.

"We are still looking for him," Da Silva said. He gave no other details and his superiors were not available for comment.

Fourteen people died when

police crushed a prison revolt Tuesday in the state of Sao Paulo, and police are still searching for 14 convicts who took hostages and then escaped Wednesday from a penitentiary near the capital, Brasilia.

The inmates who escaped from the Brasilia prison made off in three cars provided by authorities in exchange for the hostages. The fugitives took along three lawyers and three priests who volunteered to take the place of the hostages, and the six later were released unharmed.

East Germany closes asylum route to West

BONN (R) — East Germany has announced that it is slamming shut a major "back-door" route through the Berlin Wall to the West for thousands of Third World asylum-seekers.

The East German move, announced by the official ADN news agency Thursday night, follows months of tension with West Germany over the flow of refugees and was immediately welcomed in Bonn.

But it also sparked a political squabble in the West German capital four months before general elections, with the centre-right government and the opposition each claiming credit for convincing Communist East Germany to plug the loophole.

More than 70,000 Third World refugees have sought asylum in West Germany this year, over half

after flying first to East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport on Soviet-Bloc airlines and then crossing through the Berlin Wall to the West.

The new East German ruling, which will come into force on Oct. 1, blocks the Schoenefeld route unless travellers have valid entry visas for their country of destination.

News of the decision was broadcast six hours ahead of the East German announcement by West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD), which said it had been holding secret negotiations with East Berlin on the refugee problem.

The centre-right government was not officially informed of the decision until Thursday night but made clear in a statement that it

saw the move as the outcome of weeks of efforts by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his senior aides.

One politician, Gerold Tandler of the right-wing Christian Social Union Party in Mr. Kohl's coalition, charged that East Germany had informed the SPD first to boost its chances in next January's election.

"First they (the East Germans) create a problem for us, then they settle it by aiding the SPD ahead of the election," Mr. Tandler told the West German newspaper Bild.

The refugee problem had become a major election campaign issue in West Germany, and opinion polls have shown Mr. Kohl's conservative parties gaining popular support for headline pledges to act to stem the influx.

Sri Lankan car bomb death toll rises to 13

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — The government said Friday that the civilian death toll rose to 13 from a car bomb in Batticaloa, but residents said some of the victims were killed in a reprisal shooting by government forces.

A government communique said 13 civilians were killed and seven police officers injured when the bomb detonated near a crowded bus stand in the eastern city Thursday as a police jeep was passing.

There was no claim of responsibility for the bomb, but the government blamed it on Tamil separatists.

Batticaloa residents reached by telephone, who asked to remain anonymous for their safety, said 15 civilians had died and that nine were killed in a rampage by government forces and in strafing by air force helicopters after the car bomb blast.

There have been frequent conflicting reports from government and other sources in the three-year insurgency by Tamil rebels. Often the reports cannot be verified independently because reporters are not allowed

to visit troubled areas without special government passes.

Tamil rebels are fighting for a separate ethnic nation. Tamils make up 18 per cent of the island's population of 16 million. The Tamils, who are mostly Hindus, complain of discrimination by the Sinhalese Buddhist majority.

More than 4,500 people have died during the battle for independence in the country's northern and eastern provinces, where most Tamils live.

Tamil rebels have set off numerous explosions, but Thursday's blast was believed to be the first use of car bomb.

Thursday's blast came during a government offensive against Tamil rebels in the region around Batticaloa, 220 kilometres north east of Colombo. City residents and Tamil groups claim government helicopters have strafed Tamil villages in the region for more than a week and that 15,000 residents have fled.

Initial reports after the explosion said 10 civilians were killed and five police commandos were injured in the jeep that was the apparent target.

Ershad accused of using former coup leader in elections

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's main opposition group accused President Hossain Mohammad Ershad of using a former coup leader to run in a "stage-managed" presidential election next month.

The eight-party alliance said in a statement that retired Col. Syed Faruk Rahman, who masterminded a violent military coup in Aug. 1975, was encouraged by the government to stand in the Oct. 15 poll.

"In its desperate attempt to establish the credibility of an election, a known killer has been egged on to becoming a candidate for the president," the statement said.

Col. Faruk, 40, led the military coup in which Bangladesh's founding father, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and six members of his family were murdered.

In a surprise move last Wednesday, Col. Faruk applied to run in the presidential election. Analysts said he would be Gen. Ershad's chief opponent in the poll, which major opposition parties have vowed to boycott.

Col. Faruk said he would try to establish a "clean government, clean politics and clean society" if he were elected.

"That was the spirit of our Aug. 15 revolution when we were able to destroy autocracy for the sake of democracy," he told Reuters.

Another alliance of seven parties said they would try to thwart the poll, saying its results had been "prepared long ago under a government blue-print."

"The whole exercise is designed to make President Ershad a big winner. They don't need voters, they only need voting centres," the group said in a statement.

Gen. Ershad told a rally in Dhaka on Wednesday that he would crush any attempts to stop the election.

He said he had met a major opposition demand by stepping down as the army chief of staff before seeking election as president.

Gen. Ershad launched his re-election campaign Thursday with a pledge to ensure food, clothing, shelter and medical care for the more than 100 million people of Bangladesh.

"We want to establish democracy and alleviate the suffering of the people," the military ruler said.

Mexico marks quake anniversary with anger, prayers

MEXICO CITY (R) — Anger, frustrations and prayers marked the first anniversary Friday of the earthquake that devastated Mexico City, killed up to 20,000 people and left more than 100,000 homeless.

Church services in the capital started at first light in order to end at 7.19 a.m. (1219 GMT), the moment when three minutes of violent shock waves rocked the foundation of this teeming metropolis.

Tower blocks, collapsed, hotels were reduced to rubble and whole areas of the capital were laid waste by the earthquake, which measured 8.1 on the open-ended Richter Scale.

Now, a year later, those traumatic moments still bring feelings of anger and frustration to many of the city's 18 million population.

One of the biggest events planned for Friday was a protest march by the thousands of homeless still living in makeshift shelters along the traffic-choked streets or in crowded city-centre camps.

The United Committee of the Homeless accuses the government of President Miguel de la Madrid of failing to act quickly enough to replace damaged housing, and charges it with syphoning off

millions of dollars in overseas aid. There is one group of victims, however, which survived the shock without too many ill effects.

The 16 "miracle babies" pulled alive from the wreckage of two maternity wards after being entombed for as long as nine days were paraded this week before the cameras as they celebrated their first birthdays on the lawn of the Mexico Children's Hospital.

Hospital Director Dr. Luis Torregrossa told reporters they had suffered no lasting damage from their ordeal in the rubble, and were developing as completely normal children.

A year after the killer earthquake, home is not so sweet for some families in Mexico City.

It's nothing more than four windowless tin walls and a roof, with no water or toilet, but for Ascension Sanchez, her husband and six children, it's all they can call home.

The Sanchez family is one of at least 30,000 still living in tin huts or other makeshift dwellings since the earthquake destroyed their homes in Mexico City a year ago.

Some 60,000 other homeless families are living in ruined buildings or with relatives.

Like millions of others in the capital, the Sanchez family were rising for a simple breakfast last

Sept. 19 in their small but cosy single-storey home in the downtown Talabarteros area.

The quake struck at 7.19 a.m., and their home collapsed around them. The family emerged uninjured, running into the street to escape further falling rubble.

Like their neighbours, with nowhere else to go, they first lived under plastic sheets on the sidewalk outside, later in a waterproof tent provided by Switzerland as earthquake aid and latterly in their present tin shack.

They could, perhaps have moved in with friends or relatives but, like most of the poorer victims of the quake, they did not want to leave their street in case they lost their residence rights, the possibility of compensation or any chance of a new home.

Their current home is a four square metre room, part of a dull grey row of corrugated iron homes.

A high wire fence separates the modules, as they are known, from the street, giving the hundreds of children in the area a narrow strip of territory to play in. Water comes from a communal pump at one end of the row, the toilets are chemical, in booths on the other side of the street where the stench is almost unbearable.

It could be called desolation row but the Sanchez family try to make the best of things and continually thank God that they were not hurt in the quake.

Alejandro, 18, has built a tiny lean-to outside the module, where he makes shoes from scraps of leather he picks up cheaply around the city.

"In the 'yard' between the family's room and the wire fence, another son meticulously repairs a broken coat-hangers thrown out of homes or department stores and repains them for selling back to shops. A younger boy rushes from window to window of passing cars, trying to sell chewing gum.

The family is trying to save enough for a new house, which Ascension estimated at \$4,600 cash or \$28 a month for more than 12 years under a government scheme.

"The government said we would all get a home. But we don't know when," Ascension said as her teenage daughter scrubbed the family's clothes in a tub of cold water in the yard.

She said government officials had visited their street after the earthquake but so far nothing had been done about rehousing them. The corrugated iron homes were built by volunteers from a small leftwing opposition political party, using private funds, she said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHABIF
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TEST YOUR CHANCES

East-West deals.	vulnerable	South
NORTH		
♠ 4		
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